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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th Nov.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecorsi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

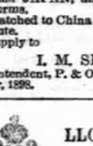
Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,252	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,270	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,080	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,080	X.	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 17th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,965	Sellier	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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C. RUINAT, Agent.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busseh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 26th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 9th November, 1898.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

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COTES' ST. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 8	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
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	Per hogshead. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	272 0	303 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	272 0	303 0
PETIT MEDOC	310 0	345 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395 0	439 0

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"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

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ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

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Steamer.		Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

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Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,

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T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
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Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
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Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Sibirian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
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Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Globes.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
High Class Prints.
Picture Framing.
Despatch Boxes.
Cash Boxes.
Sundries.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 12th, 14th, and 15th Instant, these days being HOLIDAYS, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

THE following SECOND-HAND CAMP EQUIPAGE of the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda is for sale. Those intending to purchase any of the Tents specified below are requested to communicate terms to the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda :—

2 Double Poled Tents 28ft. by 16ft. Jubbulpore.
3 Single Poled Tents 16ft. by 16ft. do
1 Sleeping Pal do
1 Shamiana 18ft. by 18ft. do
4 Servants' Rowties do

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY, and from LONAULI to BOMBAY on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, 1898, and on subsequent MONDAYS, unless otherwise notified, to the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and their servants (in third class), only :—

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala :—

DOWN TRAIN. (On SATURDAYS)		UP TRAIN. On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, 1898, and on subsequent MONDAYS, unless otherwise notified.	
Bombay	Dep 15 25	Lonauli	Dep 7 15
Neral	Arri 16 39	Khandala	Arri 7 24
Do	Dep 16 44	Do	Dep 7 27
Khandala	Arri 18 16	Neral	Arri 8 52
Do	Dep 18 19	Do	Dep 8 55
Lonauli	Arri 18 31	Bombay	Arri 10 10

The following will be the return fares :—

Between Bombay and Neral	1st Class Rs. 5-8-0	2nd Class Rs. 3-0-0	3rd Class Rs. 1-2-0
do do Khandala	8-0-0	4-8-0	1-10-0
do do Lonauli			

These Special Tickets will not be available by any Train other than the Special on the outward journey, but are available on the return journey by any Train up to and including Wednesday next, the 16th November, 1898, and subsequently every Monday following the date of issue.

First and Second Class Passengers holding Ordinary Tickets may travel by these Special Trains if there is room, preference will, however, be given to the holders of Tickets for the Special Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The notice to the public regarding Lonauli Special Trains, dated the 2nd November, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the ninth of November, 1898.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION to Newspapers and Magazines for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY, including postage, to all India and Burmah, payable in advance.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.	Mail Day.	Direct Post.	2nd hand.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	7 8	6 8	6 0
Answers or Forget-Me-Not	8 0	7 0	6 0
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British Medical Journal or Lancet	33 0	31 0	19 0
Catholic Times and Opinion	8 0	7 0	6 0
Catholic Fireside or Pick-Me-Up	7 8	6 8	6 0
Golden Penny or Home Chat	8 0	7 0	6 0
Graphic or Illustrated London News	30 0	29 0	16 0
Home News or Overland News	25 0	25 0	14 8
Ladies' Gazette or Woman Life	8 0	7 0	6 0
Ladies' Pictorial or Queen	36 0	32 0	22 4
Lloyd's Weekly or People	8 0	7 0	6 0
Penny Illustrated	9 0	8 0	6 8
Pearson's Weekly	8 0	7 0	6 0
Punch or To-Day	14 0	13 0	9 0
Sketchy Bits, Scraps or Tit-Bits	8 0	7 0	6 0
Spectator or Saturday Review	27 0	26 0	14 8
Sketch	37 0	34 0	21 0
Sporting and Dramatic News	30 0	29 0	16 0
St. James's Budget	28 0	27 0	16 0
Tablet, (Catholic)	24 0	23 0	14 0
Times (London)	12 0	11 0	8 0
Truth, Vanity Fair or World	27 0	26 0	16 0
Westminster Budget	18 0	17 0	12 8
MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.			
Cassell's Family Magazine	8 0	7 8	4 12
Chambers' Journal	8 8	8 0	5 0
Cornhill Magazine or Temple Bar	13 0	12 8	7 0
Contemporary Review	28 0	27 0	14 4
Family Herald	7 8	7 0	4 8
Fortnightly or National Review	28 0	27 0	14 4
Harper's Magazine or Idler	13 8	12 8	8 0
Ladies' Realm or Pearson's Mag.	8 8	8 0	5 8
Lamp or Leisure Hour	7 0	6 8	4 8
Macmillan's Magazine or Month	12 8	12 0	7 0
Nineteenth Century	28 0	27 0	14 4
Practitioner	17 0	16 0	10 0
Review of Reviews	8 8	8 0	5 4
Strand Magazine	8 8	8 0	5 12
Young Ladies' Journal	12 0	11 0	7 0

The Prices in the first column are for Newspapers and Magazines received in Bombay via Brindisi fifteen days after publication, and re-posted up-country immediately on arrival.

The Prices in the second column are for Newspapers and Magazines posted DIRECT from England to Half-yearly or Yearly Subscribers in India, five weeks after receipt of subscription.

The Prices in the third column are for Newspapers posted one week after arrival and for Magazines posted one month after arrival in Bombay, in good second-hand condition.

SEND FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1899.

N.B.—Subscribers may pay their Subscriptions in Quarterly or Half-yearly instalments.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of late Mr. E. Wimbridge's valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard, Glass and Crockeryware, etc., at Gowalia Tank Road, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A TREADLE AND HAND SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, latest improvement. Little used. At Messrs. D. FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Medows Street.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WIRE COVERS—in all sizes. New stock just to hand. Prices greatly reduced for THIS WEEK only. Disappointed Customers apply early. SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

WANTED an EXCHANGE by an Officer in a British Regiment going Home next year, with an officer in any Staff Corps Regiment. Apply "A B." care of this Paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Palitana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health, Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is most comfortable commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

RECEIVED Keyless Watches for Walking Sticks or for Umbrellas, in German Silver Cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. In Silver Cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold Cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 10 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" &c., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Chunnibhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage, Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ireland Co., Rampart Row.

THE only firm in India which exchanges Old Organs of all kinds for new ones, by paying the difference.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., Gun-Fire on WEDNESDAY, THE 30th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY of JANUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000, (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

NOTICE.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Colonel RANDOLPH CALDECOTT, I. M. S., late P. M. O. Karachi are required to adjust or prefer the same on or before the, 6th December, 1898, after which date no claim will be entertained.

W. McCONAGHY, Col., I.M.S.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Karachi, 4th November, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY at the beginning of January of 1,000 TONS of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, GIREDHI or DESHREGHUR COAL will be received by the undersigned at his office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Acting Engineer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 554 OF 1897.

VASTA MEGHA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Sutar Chawl, in the Town and Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SONI NATHOO DHURMA, SONI DEWRAJ, SHAMJEE SONI, JEEWA SHAMJEE and SONI RAMJEE SHAMJEE, all of Bombay Hindus, residing in the said Sutar Chawl Street in Bombay aforesaid ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 30th day of November, 1897, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,812-8-5 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 28th day of July, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the right title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—All that piece of land with messuage tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate in Sutarally or Ganeshwady Row, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 102 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 783, New No. 3364, Old Survey No. 3220, New Survey No. 1893, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 573, Street No. 56 and 58 and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of Looma Veerra, on the West by the property of Rupjee Mody, and on the South by a public passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1898, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

(1) Claim of Harivalabdas Balgowandas for Rs. 11,570 for principal and interest up to 31st August, 1898, due under an indenture of mortgage dated 20th February 1893, made between Vasta Megha, Nathoo Dhana, Atmaram Nathoo, Purshotum Nathoo, Dewraj Shamjee and Ramjee Shamjee of the one part and Harivalabdas Balgowandas of the other part, together with further interest thereon at the rate of 8 annas per every hundred rupees per mensem up to date of payment as provided in the said mortgage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

☞ Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

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CROFT, MODY & Co,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, OHRSHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4 to 5 per year. Application to

DR. GLOEL,
Sudhaus Lippstadt,
Westphalian Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., BRUEL & Co., GILL & Co., Chief Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	15 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates of other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE :
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES A

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 27 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, *Agent.*

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,000,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	250,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,190
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	15,000	100	100	8 p.c.	98
Bank of India.			75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-8s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	170
Showrugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	560	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	90
Bremis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	600	200	200	15	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs12½	193xd
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	5,000	500	*25+80	730
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	355
Hingoli Press Co., Ld..	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60	408
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahim adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	380	800	500	53	70
Meronshie	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Motasil Co. ...	82	400	400	dvd Rs35	295
Munnar M	100	250	all	15	245
New Bezar	00	900	900	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian ...	00	125	125	Rs 15	157xd
Prince of Wales.	120	500	00	20	384xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	0	370
Samoon.....	300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	435
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	—	000		Rs 75	1,025xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	1700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,380
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	622 1-2
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	630
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
David Mill ...	1,400	800	500	dvd Rs.25	405
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	350
Dhun Mills.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	565
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	1,000
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	390
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	585
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	500	dvd Rs.30	794
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,220xd
Mohanlal K. Pareka & Mfg Co, Ld., Amaroti	200	100	115	dvd Rs.10 dvd Rs. 5	96 1-4
Muzagon	5,000	250			
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	ps 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	419
Oriental	5,775	225	225	dvd Nil	335
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	240
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.10	510
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	380
Venkatesh ar Lukhmi shunker C Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	140xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	125
Badham Pile ...	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	2,000	2,000	1,000	200	5,450
Do. New Issue.	500	275	225	75	1,380
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	6 .. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill.....	000	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld.	2, 00	250	250	9 p 16	220
Empire of India Life A. Co, Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	395
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	183
Larkins & Co..	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	45
Ltd.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	200	...	60
Napier Foundry					
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 9	60
Port Canning Co.	5, 00	200	1,000	dvd Rs25	440
Scoundy & Co.	2 00	100			70
Thacker & Co.	2 00	500	5		96 1-2
Thacker & Co.	2 00	100	0		140
Telephone Co.,d	1 000	200	281	dvd Rs 12	284

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water 7-51m., 9-9s. Low water, 1-48m., 2-34s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chhoi Silk Mill Company, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Vadala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Trieste entered and the steamer Coromandel left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

REPORTED THEFT OF PEARLS.—Abdul Rehman bin Essa Khalifa, residing at Arthur Road, has reported to the police the theft of a small wooden box containing pearls, valued at Rs. 400 and a watch of the value of Rs. 100 from his bedroom some time during the night of Saturday last.

LADY KERSHAW AT THE HIGH COURT.—While Sir Louis Kershaw, the Chief Justice of Bombay, presided at a full bench on the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, Lady and Miss Kershaw were accommodated with seats in the gallery of the court, where they sat for some time and then left.

A CARRIAGE COLLISION.—A Borah named Hussonally Adumji was driving his *buggy* yesterday along the Byculla bridge when to avoid a tram car that was coming from the opposite direction he took a turn towards the shop of Messrs Phillips and Co. with the result that the *buggy* ran into a dog-cart driven by one Jivan Khannoo. A bullock that was passing along the road was knocked down. The shaft of the *buggy* was broken and the animal had its knees badly cut.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CYCLES.—In consequence of very special arrangements having been made with the New Premier Cycle Co., Ltd., the Agents Marcks & Co., Ltd., are now able to advertise the Premier Helical Bicyles at a considerable reduction in price to the old rates. The New Premier Cycle Co., Ltd.' have been able to place over 50,000 machines on the market during the season of 1898 as against 40,000 in 1897, a record which goes much to prove the popularity of these excellent mounts.

SUICIDE OF A BILL COLLECTOR.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the Esplanade, touching the death of Merwanji Burjorji Thannawalla, a Parsee aged about thirty years, employed as a bill-collector in a printing press office. Deceased it appears, had misappropriated the money belonging to his master and for which steps were being taken against him in a police Court. Deceased left home on Tuesday morning, and his body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Arthur Road, on view of the body of Rukhmi, aged three years, the daughter of a labourer, named Dhondu Vithu, residing on the 2nd storey of a chawl at Arthur Road. On the morning of the 7th instant, deceased's parents left home for work leaving deceased alone in the room. At about 3 p.m., the neighbours heard the noise of a fall and on looking round they found deceased lying on the road. She was picked up in an unconscious state and her parents were sent for who removed her into their room where she died yesterday evening. Two of the wooden bars of the railings of the verandah on which the deceased was playing during her parents' absence were found missing. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Sopana Ramji with attempting to cheat Kalidas Ladha. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was introduced to the complainant as a person desirous of selling ten pieces of velvet and twenty of China silk, worth Rs. 2000 for Rs. 400. The complainant agreed to pay Rs. 200 on delivery to his man and the remainder on approval of goods. On Tuesday last the accused delivered to the complainant's man a heavy bag, and just as he was receiving Rs. 200 in lieu thereof, the police made its appearance and took charge of the bag and the money. On opening the bag it was found to be filled up with straw, whereupon the accused was arrested. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FISHERMEN AT VARIANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Myan charged Esia Govind and five other fishermen of Bombay with theft of fish valued at Rs. 150 belonging to Budhia Poshia and other fishermen of Karanja, Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Smetham, solicitor. It appeared that a dispute existed between the Bombay fishermen's caste and the Karanja fishermen's caste, on account of the latter keeping up communication with the Ghati caste, which had incurred the displeasure of the Bombay fishermen. It was alleged that on Saturday last the accused boarded the Karanja fishermen's boat, looted the property contained in it, and maltreated the complainant and his friends. Further inquiry is adjourned till the 10th instant.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, art Photographers, have added to their long catalogue of illustrations of local events by a series of views of the scene on the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the departure of General Nairne last Saturday. The views will be appreciated by military men in particular and persons interested in local history in general. Mesrs. Raja Deen Dayal, we may mention have just renovated and re-arranged their handsome premises which are well worth an extended visit. The display of artistic work is profuse and various new styles of photography, enlargements and colouring ought certainly to be seen. The show-rooms form a comprehensive exhibition of photography arranged with remarkable taste and skill. The company's new "Membership" scheme will doubtless commend itself to the art-loving public.

ANOTHER INTERESTING CEREMONY AT ANDHERI.—On Sunday afternoon last, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling a marble bust of the late Mr. Nasarwanjee Jehanghir Wadia in the presence of a large assemblage of Parsee ladies and gentlemen and the residents of Andheri. Since the death of Mr. Nasarwanjee Jehangir Wadia, his widow Bai Perozebai, with a view to perpetuate his memory, caused a large fountain to be erected, which was opened sometime ago, and the marble bust which Mr. Murzban unveiled, had been placed at the top of the fountain. Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, in requesting Mr. Murzban on behalf of Bai Perozebai, to unveil the bust, thanked him for his valuable assistance and advice in connection with both the fountain and the bust. Mr. Murzban, in complying with Bai Perozbai's request, made a few appropriate remarks, reminding the assembly that Mr. Nasarwanjee Wadia had given the sum of Rs. 27,000 for a water-supply for Andheri, while Bai Perozebai had given a sum of Rs. 55,000 for the building and maintenance of a dispensary bearing her husband's name, for which works the inhabitants were under great obligations to them. The patel and a Portuguese gentlemen of Andheri also addressed the meeting. Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody, on behelf of his aunt Bai Perozebai, thanked Mr. Murzban for his trouble, and with the distribution of flowers and pan-soparee, the proceedings terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE VITHOBA NAMAJEE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE MANEKJEE DOSSABHOY.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order with leave to amend his schedule and to serve notices on his creditors.

RE DAYARAM INDERJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. E. Mody, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for an interim order. Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of the insolvents not having lodged their books of account. His Lordship refused the interim order, but permitted Mr. Mody to renew his application on affidavits showing the ground for non-production of the books.

RE RATTANJI CONTRACTOR.

On the application of Mr. Kothare the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Mail or Reunion and Madagascar closes at Mauritius noon Monday 14th instant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN UNCLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAKHYA BIN VITHU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. L. Crump, acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in September last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. R. Dasai appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder in that he, on the 22nd June last, at Kale, caused the death of one Rama bin Sadu by striking him four blows on the neck with a hatchet. The accused was the son of Rama's brother Vithu. Owing to a quarrel with his father, Vithu had left Kale, to which the family belonged, and had gone to live at Ratre. Latterly the father relented and sent a message to his son Vithu, asking him to come to Kale and take his share of the family property. About that time plague broke out; and Vithu, through fear of the disease, failed to take advantage of this offer. Shortly afterwards both he and his father died of plague. The prosecution alleged that the accused and his mother and some other relations came to Kale about a month before the murder, and demanded a share of the family lands, and that Rama and his brother Pandu refused to give them any share unless they paid a share of the expenses of cultivation. A violent quarrel ensued, which ended in the mother of the accused going away after uttering many threats as to what would occur if a share was not given to them; and subsequently she sent the accused, who was her eldest son, to Kale to attempt to enforce his right to a share. On the other hand, the defence alleged that the mother of the accused never wished or desired any share in the family property at Kale, but that it was Pandu, brother of the deceased, who came to Ratre and persuaded the accused to come with him to Kale to claim a share in the property; that Pandu and Rama were on very bad terms; and that it was Pandu and one Krishna who murdered Rama. The Sessions Judge believed the evidence for the prosecution on this point to be true, and not that for the defence. It was true, however, that Pandu had given the accused board and lodging when he came to the village. There was nothing to show that any suspicion was ever directed against Pandu. The accused admitted his presence when Rama was murdered, in fact he put himself forward as an eye-witness of the crime committed by Pandu and Krishna. It appeared that, on the 22nd June, Rama went to his field to work in the morning. About noon his wife Santa took him his food; and he went and lay down after his meals in the thatched hut, and his wife returned to the village. It was not disputed that he was murdered there and then; and the evidence that it was the accused who murdered him appeared to Mr. Crump to be overwhelming. He was seen going into the hut in which Rama was asleep, and come out with a bloodstained axe, with blood all over his feet. Rama was found lying in his hut in a pool of blood. Accused concealed the axe in a tiled house, and on coming back to the hut, threatened to murder the eye-witnesses if they said a word in the matter. The accused, on being arrested, was placed before the second-class magistrate of Karad, to whom he made a detailed confession of his crime. In Mr. Crump's opinion, the murder was a brutal one, and appeared to have been premeditated; and the accused, whose age was about eighteen years, was convicted and sentenced to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

SWINDLING A PENSIONER.

YESTERDAY, Inspector Gannon of the Khara Talao section prosecuted Budloo Chainoo, aged 55, before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of cheating, Baloo Sumbhoo, an old pensioned havaldar, of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, in respect of Rs. 225. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Sorabjee B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. On October 18th, the complainant went to the Prince's Dock in search of employment and while returning home was met by a Maratha who asked him where he was coming from. The complainant replied that he had been out looking for work, when the Maratha informed him that his master had a vacancy, and asked the complainant to meet him at 9 o'clock the following morning at the Arthur Crawford Market. The complainant proceeded to the market, when the Maratha took him to the house of the accused in Koombarwada and introduced the accused as his master, representing him at the same time to be the manager of a floor mill. The accused informed him that there was a vacancy at a salary of Rs. 30 per month, but that a sum of Rs 300 was required as a deposit, and asked the complainant to bring that amount the next day. The complainant pledged all his wife's ornaments for Rs 225 and took the money to the accused and paid it to him. Having received the amount, the accused asked the complainant to call again for the job, as he had some important business at his flour mill that day. A few days afterwards he again saw the accused at his place when he put the complainant off on some pretext. On October 25th, the complainant told the accused either to return the deposit, or give him the job, when the accused denied all knowledge of the money. The complainant reported the matter to Inspector Gannon, who arrested the accused, and on searching him, found two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and another for Rs. 10. The complainant identified one note. At the hearing of the case the accused in his defence pleaded that the complainant came to his gambling house and lost Rs. 225 gambling with him. The case was then adjourned pending police enquiry.

On the case being called on for final disposal, Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the accused pleaded guilty, and informed the Court that the case had been compounded between the parties by the accused offering to pay the whole amount to the complainant.

Inspector Gannon said he was asked by the Commissioner of Police to press for a severe punishment, as this was one of the golden gang case, and the accused was a notorious character.

The magistrate agreeing with the Inspecter, remarked the accused had made an impudent defence by stating that the complainant came to his gambling house and lost the money. The Court had nothing to do with the settlement arrived at between the parties. He sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for six months; and in addition, fined him Rs. 100, or in default to suffer a further term of two months similar imprisonment. If the fine was recovered the whole amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office, when there were also present, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, Cowasji Hormusjee and A. G Viegas.

TAX ON CYCLES.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 19035, dated the 3rd November 1898, forwarding, for sanction to a suit being filed as proposed by the Assessor and Collector, copy of the following letter to his address from that officer, No. 23510, dated the 1st November 1898:—"I have the honour to request you will obtain the sanction of the Standing Committee for a suit being filed against Captain and Adjutant C. Moss, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for the recovery of Rs. 4, being the tax on one bicycle for the quarters ended 30th June and 30th September 1898. Captain Moss declines paymenton the ground that he is exempt from the tax as he is an Instructor of the Cyclist Section B. V. R. Section 181 (*c*) and (*d*) of the Municipal Act exempts horses only. Our Solicitors are also of opinion that if the tax be legal, the Military and Volunteers are not exempted. See Solicitors' letter dated 29th July 1898."

The necessary sanction was given.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Commissioner laid on the table budget estimates for the year 1899-1900, which it was resolved to print and circulate among the members.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE BEZWADA-MADRAS RAILWAY.

MR. SPRING has returned from an inspection of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, the inspection train being the first through broad gauge train over the section. With the exception of some 30 or 40 miles where the road is still un

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1898.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

F. CORNAGLIA,
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1898.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT :
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9.

CONSOLS recovered 3-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 7-8. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent. to 102 ; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·35 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 114 ; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent., to £61 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d. ; Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, at 3 5-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower in value, at 27 1/2d. per oz. For Brasiers' Copper the quotation was £62-10s. ; and that for Yellow Metal, 5 1/2d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,170,000 quarters, compared with 1,210,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 29s., November-December shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; and Red Karachi at 28 1-2s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market flat ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat ; and for Linseed, 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market flat.

Spot prices continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday ; but American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 3-64d. per lb., 2 61-64d. being quoted for November and March-April deliveries. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's sales were 12,000 bales ; and the Imports 41,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

Yesterday was a holiday in New York, and in consequence there is no fresh news to report from there.

Exporters are reported to have operated in a manner meagre in the extreme, in our local Cotton market to-day, their purchases amounting to but 100 bales Karanja, at Rs. 128 per candy ; while the mills bought only 200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 127, and 200 Khangaum at Rs. 128. Forward quotations are :—Rs. 147 per candy for Good Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 129 for Good Bhownugger, for May ; and Rs. 122 for Fully Good Bengal, for January.

WHEAT is dull in tone, the enquiry to-day being very small.

SEEDS are a quiet market ; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,327	bales.
Wheat	18,213	cwts.
Linseed	7,455	"
Rapeseed	3,618	"
Gingellyseed	9,424	"
Poppyseed	1,944	"
Castorseed	4,385	"
Rice	46,234	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates steady at their current level.

EXCHANGE.—Rates were given this morning at opening at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, in a quiet market, closing as follows :—

	per. Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand ....1s. 3 15-16d.	..
" Telegraphic ....1s. 3 29-32d.	..
Credits 3 months' sight....1s. 4 1-8d.	..
Francs....1·70 1-2	..

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For 3 1-2 per Cents 93 11-16 was quoted to-day for Cash, and 93 5-8 for Account, and before closing this evening the former rate declined to 93 1-2 ; for Threes 83 to 84 was named.

SHARES.—Queen Mills are Rs. 15 lower, China Rs. 12 1-2 ; Central India and Swadeshi are Rs. 15 higher; New Great Eastern and Oriental Rs. 10.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

630,97—Ardashir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O
233,98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulhens vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir H and D
458,97—Craigie L and O—Leo Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J
602,97—Magaulal and R—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapecy—Shamrao P
437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, Smetham E and Noble
64,98—Ardesir H and D—Robert Jonathan Wood vs Rutton sey Lalljee
105,98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akba —K D Shroff
117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H
451,96—Tyebjee D and Co—Momonlal Sadayarmull and others vs Metabrai Porsadilal and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G
501,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.
Testamentary Suit.
For Dismissal of the Court.

32,98—Ardesir H and D—Mariambai vs Meghji Peer Mahomed—Lukhomsey Thackersey
For Final Decree
617,91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Bharia vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Bharia and others—Ardeshir H and D
For Trial of Issues.
339,84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran Ag Adv General and others—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi
Postponed Long Causes.
184,97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaymn Ebrahim vs Ladki bai and others—Muljee and R
273,97—Captain V—Sitaram Sawba and another vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co, Ld—Dikshit and D
Testamentary Suits.
30,97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeo Moreshwar Putverdhan vs Janardhan Venayek Joshi—Dikshit and D
4,98—Little and Co—Ladkibai vs Mahaluxmibai and others —Hiralal M and M
1,98—Hiralal M and M—Bai Cullianbai vs Bai Mulibai—Tyabjee D and Co
5,98—Jehangir and S—Minbai vs Meherally Moosabhoy Munjee—T O Cama
14,97—Jehangir and S—Moosajee Essoofalli Mulla and others vs Hosseinaboo—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
For Dismissal.

281.11976,98—Nowrojee Ruttonjee Nazir vs Ahmed Oomer and others—Hiralal M and M
Commercial Cause.

562,98—Craigie L and O—William Doosld Ryric and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hajee Shaban and another
327,98—Tyabjee D and Co—Narsinglas Mohunlal and others vs Kesharilal Dhanmsing—Edgelow G and W
Postponed Long Causes.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

93,97—Shamrao P—Vidiarsm Purshotum vs Nanabhoy Sadanand and others—Khundoo and S. and Daphtary and P
605,95—Muljee and R—Vassoodevan Nambadripadahas Narayen vs The Man on Insurance Company, Ld—Little and Co—Part heard
87,98—Little and Co—Soondersdas Dharamsey vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another
342,97—Mathubhai and J—Bhimjee Kerson and others vs Raojee Nanchand and another—Crawford B and Co
233,94—Bhaishunker and K—Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow G and W

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 9th November, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	4	35 p.m.	20	6
Teheran	9	2	40 p.m.	..	17
Suez	9	2	40 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 9th November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
" Karachi	...	17	...	6
" Madras	...	19	...	2

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October, 1898, on 17·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Rail way	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,955	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks...	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	...	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2
Increase to date ..... " 377

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

SCHMID—COSSER.—On Wednesday, Nov 2nd, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev A B Howard, Friedrich Karl Schmid, eldest son of Johann Jakob Schmid-Sulzer of Winterthur, Switzerland, to Ellie, second daughter of Thomas Cosser, of Karachi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONDON.—November 1, at Rock View, Chakrata, the wife of Captain E H Condon, R A M C, of a daughter.
HARRISON.—October 30, at Simla, the wife of Captain T A Harrison, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILLFORD.—October 8, at Roorkee, Charles Williford, of Roorkee, aged 66 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, who left Bombay thirty years ago, after conferring on the city many lasting benefits, is about to retire from official life. His term of office expires at the end of the year, which is particularly unfortunate, as his withdrawal will break the official connecting link with India of the Imperial Institute and the commission of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Representatives of these and other bodies have, we understand, approached the Secretary of State with the object of prolonging his connection with the Revenue and Commercial department of the India Office. There would be no difficulty in effecting this, were it not that being in weak health he wishes to resign. The many-sided activities and inexhaustible energy which marked his brilliant and useful career in Bombay, knew no pause nor rest in the thirty busy years that have passed since he left these shores, with health impaired by the enthusiastic discharge of duties in this City which, after his departure, we found to give abundant employment to six men. He is therefore entitled to repose—and perhaps he is wise in seeking it—for the first time in his crowded life. Yet as we have said, his retirement at the present time will be a distinct loss to India. But for Sir George Birdwood's enthusiasm and indomitable resolution, India and the Bombay Presidency would not have been represented at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and Indian displays in other Exhibitions would have been ill-placed and ineffective. It might seem exacting and selfish to desire an indefatigable worker, who never spared himself to continue in harness for a higher spell lest the interests of India should suffer. Our only excuse must be, that when Dr. George Birdwood left Bombay three decades since, in the belief that his health was impaired, he had still thirty years good work in him. It is a permissible hope that two or three more years may be added to the record. Besides the co-operation of an expert in the organisation of exhibitions, Sir George Birdwood would be the very man for the portfolio of technical education, which the Government are, we are led to believe, anxious to establish on a satisfactory footing in India, as the necessary complement and corrective of the literary education which has held the field too exclusively for the last forty years. When a medical student in Edinburgh in the early fifties, at a time when technical education was of very little account, if known at all, he worked for three years in the School of Art of the Scottish capital, and became proficient in turnery, carpentry, modelling in clay, and much else. When in Bombay afterwards, he attributed much of his aptitude for practical work, his fertility in devices and taste in display, for which he had a deserved reputation, to the training he thus received, or sought out for himself, when studying for his profession in Edinburgh. Those studies were not neglected ; he was successively curator to the Library and one of the annual Presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. There could be no fear that in his hands technical education would be regarded as an attack on higher education.

It is worth while to recall at this moment the work done in and for Bombay during the eleven busy years of Dr. Birdwood's sojourn in this city. It is his boast that he represents the fourth generation of his family in a direct line which was connected with the Honourable East India Company. The eldest son of General Christopher Birdwood, he was born in Belgaum in 1832. Having the University degree of M.D., and passed the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, he was appointed to the Bombay establishment of the Company in 1854. In the following year was posted to the Mahratta Horse at Kalladghee. He was employed in the Persian war, and was present at the siege and capture of Mohammarah, for which he received the war medal and clasp. In 1857, he was appointed Professor of anatomy and physiology, and later, of botany and materia medica at the Grant Medical College. He was connected with the College for the remainder of his time in India. But his official duties in the College, on which he left a lasting impress, was only a part—and by no means the largest part—of the work which he got through. He had sent large collections of stuffed birds, dried plants, and economic products from Belgaum and other places when he was on general duty, to the Government Central Museum, and Lord Elphinstone appointed him Secretary and Curator. He thereupon initiated the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Victoria Gardens close by, and succeeded, with the assistance of Dr. Bhau Dajee, a distinguished Hindu physician and scholar, in procuring subscriptions from wealthy Natives to the amount of ten lakhs, at a time, when that sum exceeded £100,000 sterling. The Museum and the Gardens bearing her Majesty's name, were subscribed for as a loyal memorial to the Queen, on the occasion of the transfer of the Indian Empire to the direct administration of the Crown. Every branch of education in the Bombay Presidency felt the generous impulse, and in this city the recently founded University and the Royal Asiatic Society immediately profited by the awakening of a new spirit in the Native community. The Victoria Gardens were created out of useless land, half jungle, half swamp, which the Government allowed to be reclaimed, and ultimately gave into the charge of the Municipality. It was intended to be a botanical as well as a public garden, Dr. Birdwood laid it out and got it completed under his personal superintendence, with a celerity that gained for him the reputation of being an adept in magic arts. It was through him that the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. Khunderao, ordered for the Victoria and Albert Museum, Noble's beautiful canopied statue of the Queen, at a cost of three lakhs and a half. The exquisite work of art was, however, placed in its present position, which being isolated is not safe, as recent experience has shown. In the Museum, facing the statue of the Prince Consort, it would have been in comparative security. Another and a better site should be provided without any avoidable delay, for what is unquestionably the finest piece of sculpture in the City.

While calling the Museum and the public gardens around into existence, and devoting himself with the utmost zeal to his College duties, the indefatigable doctor amused his leisure by writing a catalogue of the Economic Products of the Presidency of Bombay, which went through two editions before he left India, and has been the foundation of all catalogues of Indian vegetable produce at subsequent exhibitions. The classification adopted has been followed in India ever since. He was soon after appointed Secretary to the well-nigh moribund Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society, which he resuscitated, and entirely reorganised, adding largely to its usefulness and increasing the list of subscribers, especially of native gentlemen, who, until then, took no interest in the Society. He was three times Registrar of the University, and succeeded in procuring for it valuable endowments. He was also made Secretary to the Elphinstone Funds, the educational fund of Bombay. Through his exertions education in this city was placed once for all on a secure financial basis. In 1867 Sir Bartle Frere, at the desire of the leading merchants of Bombay, sent Dr. Birdwood as Special Commissioner for the Government to the Universal Exhibition of Paris. His many public services were rewarded by his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay, at that time an office with considerable emoluments, all of which were duly devoted to public purposes. In 1868 failing health—the not unnatural result of incessant labours in so many fields of usefulness—compelled him to give up his work in India before he was entitled to a pension. The Secretary of State, however, rightly held that such services were entitled to recognition, and on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, granted a special pension. When the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, he was given the Companionship of the Star of India, and in 1878 received the appointment at the India Office from which he is now about to retire. The K.C.I.E. came in 1881, and he has also been the recipient of the Legion of Honour. Distinctions were not wanting to Sir George Birdwood, but how inconsiderable are they in comparison with the public services of which they are the recognition !

A SPECIAL report prepared by the Agricultural Department shows that the area of land under tea in India has extended from year to year without a pause during the past thirteen years. In 1885 the area was about 284,000 acres ; in 1897 it had increased to 493,710 acres, the increase being in the ratio of 73·9 per cent. The largest expansion last year occurred in Travancore where the cultivation of tea appears to be largely on the increase. The planters were, however, unwilling to furnish information, and the recorded figures are unreliable. Thus, although the area under mature plants and the labour force are shown to have increased threefold, the quantity of manufactured leaf is returned at just half the figure for the previous year. There were also considerable increases in Bengal and Assam, and a slight increase in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. Madras shows an increase in 1897, and cultivation is said to be increasing in the Malabar district; but the figures which fluctuate from year to year are not reliable. However, the tea growing area is now declared to be over 60,430 acres. But though the area has increased with rapid strides, the quantity of tea produced has grown much more rapidly, while the area has increased by 74 per cent., the quantity has grown by 115. In the tea industry no less than 662,321 persons are employed, and another interesting fact of the Indian tea industry is, that almost 97 per cent. of the entire production is exported to England, while we must perforce import Chinese and Ceylon teas to supply the Indian demand. The Indian consumption of tea per head, however is very small, and notwithstanding that more than a million pounds are purchased annually for the British Army, the consumption in this country is remarkably little. With the increased production prices have fallen, and Indian tea fetches to-day only half of what it did in 1882.

A LONG resolution was issued yesterday by the Government of India on the subject of Exchange compensation allowance to Government servants. On the whole it is generous though it is not exhaustive. Several points have yet to be decided, and local Governments are allowed considerable latitude in carrying out the instructions of Government in certain circumstances. Generally speaking, European-born servants are to receive compensation. So also are Eurasians, who have received their training or acquired the qualifications, fitting them for their posts in England. But those who have joined out here, or been trained for their posts in this country, are debarred. European police officers and the Bengal pilots are to receive the allowance ; so are a numerous army of officers whose ranks and designations are published in our telegraphic columns. A long list of exceptions is also specified. It is also worthy of note, that in cases in which an officer is transferred from a post carrying compensation to one not carrying it, the officer forfeits his claim as soon as he is confirmed in his new appointment. It must be pointed out, however, that the resolution only applies to officers paid from General Revenues ; but Local Governments can extend the provisions, in whole or part, at their discretion, to servants, by small increased pay to such an extent as they have the legal and financial powers necessary to do so. Concessions of this kind, however, it is laid down must never exceed what the officer would have received as exchange compensation had he been serving under Government, and Government further safeguards itself by recognising no vested rights in exchange compensation allowance whatever.

CUTCH, the home of the silver-workers, opens its new administration report with an assurance that its relations with the frontier British districts of Sind and Thar and Parkar, as also with the neighbouring states under the political control of the Palanpur Superintendency have been quite cordial. That is well, for it is terrible to contemplate what the consequences might be if they were not. But natives must have a chapter headed "Political" in their administration reports, and under the headline it is necessary that something be written. The state authorities ordered administration reports to be written by twenty jaghirdars; but whilst most of them gave incomplete information, that of the Rohn jaghir contained matters irrelevant and uncalled for. It is therefore being returned to the writer. Under "Finance" we find that in most of the jaghirs the expenditure was kept below the income ; and generally speaking we imagine the financial condition of the jaghirs is sound, though some of the jaghirdars do not seem to understand profit and loss accounts, and could not for the life of them make out an auditable statement of income and expenditure. Kumbhardi evidently has a way of its own of striking a balance, and the Dewan of Cutch remarks in some amazement, that as last year so this, the jaghir shows its income and expenditure exactly the same. However, little matters of the kind make very little difference in native jaghirdars. It is satisfactory to know that Cutch is intelligently and efficiently administered, and that it maintains its excellent position among the native states.

THE Government of India have addressed all local governments on the subject of the effect of the increase which has occurred in imports into India of Mauritius sugar and of bounty-aided sugar from Europe on the market for, and the price of Indian sugars. The points indicated for enquiry are the effect of competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugar-cane, on profits of such cultivation and on those of the sugar industry ; also as to the possibility of any falling off in land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation. The matter is being taken up owing to statements that have been made regarding the inquiry which is being done to the indian sugar industry, though the official reports do not show that the area under sugar-cane in the different provinces has declined of late years, nor do recent revenue or settlement reports seem to mention that the industry has become unprofitable. The extent too to which refined foreign sugar competes with and tends to supplant ordinary coarse native sugar are also uncertain.

BEFORE a full-bench consisting of Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Strachey, and Mr. Justice Fulton at the High Court, yesterday, the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Lang on behalf of the Bombay Law Society, moved absolute a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. James Peace, a soliciter of the court, to show cause why his name should not be struck off the roll of solicitors. The rule was made absolute.

THE dates of the Lucknow Spring Meeting 1899 have been fixed for the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 11th February.

THE new cantonment rules are now passing through the stage of final revision, and will be published very shortly.

THERE is, we understand, no truth in the statement that a siege train is to be stationed at Peshawar. It would be singularly out of place there in any case.

ANOTHER Staff appointment which has also to be filled, is that of Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut District, as Major Sheraton, Rifle Brigade, who is now officiating in the post, reverts to regimental duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAUNDERS, commanding the Royal Artillery at Quetta, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters, when Colonel Stopford proceeds on leave.

IT may be noted that the Volunteer guard-of-honor which paraded on Lord Elgin's departure from Viceregal Lodge on Monday, mustered 209 officers and men : the strongest probably which has ever turned out at Simla.

THE post of Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, has still to be filled. Colonel Pole Carew who was considered likely to be appointed, has not the necessary qualifications, owing to his not having passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

A MASSIVE silver challenge cup, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley's manufacture has been offered by Messrs. James Watson and Co., Ld., whiskey distillers, through their Indian agent Mr. R. Pecio, for competition at the forthcoming Bombay Cyclist Union sports.

WITH regard to Salem iron ores we understand that Government will await the result of the thorough and expert investigations about to be made by private agency on the spot before taking any further action on the recent report from Messrs. Bolckow Vaughan and Co.

FROM the Government Memorandum on Plague in the Madras Presidency for the period from the 25th to the 21st ultimo, it will be seen that during the week there were 22 scizures and 16 deaths in the Madras Presidency : and 529 seizures and 332 deaths in the Mysore Province.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rajah of Cochin left for his apital last evening by special train via Shoranores, He was received on the Central Station platform by the Elyar Rajah of Cochin, Mr. Thompson, I.C.S. Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Moodeliar, and Mr. H. M. Upshon, the Superintendent of the City Police.

A TELEGRAM was received on Monday by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, from the Port Officer, Vizagapatam, reporting that the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Chupra went ashore that day about fifteen miles south of Vizagapatam. The weather there is boisterous, with a high sea, and her position is reported to be somewhat precarious. The Chupra is a vessel of 1977 tons.

THE South Indian Railway, traffic receipts for the week ending 8th Oct. were, for passangers, etc., Rs. 68,376, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,329, making altogether Rs. 150,705, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 145. During the corresponding week in 1897 the receipts were Rs. 1,65,861, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 159.

THE South Indian Railway line is under water, owing to the rains, between Serndanur and Panruti, and between Cuddalore New Town and Nellicuppum. The drivers have to be careful in bringing their trains over, and this resulted in the Mails from the South arriving six hours late yesterday. The Mails to-day were also late in arriving.

A *Gazette* extraordinary was issued by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces on Monday announcing that the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Justice Knox to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court "until some person be appointed by Her Majesty to the Office." This enabled the Court, which did not sit on Saturday or Monday, to re-open.

THE British Indian steamer Golconda, which ought to have called at Madras a fortnight ago, arrived on Monday from London on her way to Calcutta. It will be remembered that the delay was caused by an accident which occurred as she was starting on her way out. Whilst she was leaving her moorings, the hawser got twisted round her propeller, which prevented her making any progress. She had to be taken back, and it was found that she would not be able to leave for some time, owing to the damage caused.

THE race week at Meerut promises to be exceptionally gay and busy. The polo tournament will occupy alternate afternoons with the racing; Major Higgs, 16th Lancers, is taking over the "Arabian Nights" Company that had a three nights' successful run at Umballa : the Maharaja of Patiala's cricket team play the Meerut garrison in a two days' match; the 5th Dragoon Guards give a farewell ball, and last but not least the racing, it is confidently anticipated, will be of the best.

THE marriage of Captain Charles Hardwick Lonur Meyer, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, with Miss Mary Scott Cotgrave, third daughter of Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, was solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Matheran, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. T. Davis officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Phyllis Cotgrave and Miss Jean Leask. The best man was Captain Milne, I.M.S. Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, I.M.S., gave the birde away in the absence of her father, who is still suffering from his recent accident. The church was decorated. There was a reception at Rugby Hotel afterwards.

IT has been arranged that the members of Mr. H. W Seton-Karr's forthcoming expeditions to Somaliland shall all meet at Aden in the early part of December which is somewhat later than was originally intended. The scientific expedition to the Palæolithic settelement in that country will travel in the same vessel as the hunting party from Aden to Berbera, the time occupied in the journey there and back being exactly a month. It is to be distinctly understood that the shooting of big game will be strictly forbidden in the area covered by the scientific expedition, which is within the limits of the Government preserves. A second expedition will leave Aden in February next.

KITE flying is common in India but it is practised as a pastime and not for scientific purposes. The world's records for high kite flight was broken last August at Mr. Rotch's Observatory when a tandem of kites reached an altitude of 12,124 feet above sea level., a height of 277 feet greater than any kite had previously reached. Five miles of line, weighing 75 pounds, was let out, while the weight of the kites, recording instruments and secondary line was 37 pounds, making a total of 112 pounds lifted into the air. The kites passed through clouds when about a mile above the surface of the earth, but while above the clouds the instruments showed the air to be very dry.

THE administration of justice in the Madras Presidency is a decidedly profitable concern from a revenue-producing point of view. During the past year (1897-98) the receipts amounted to 61 1-2 lakhs of rupees, while the cost of administration came up to 47 lakhs, leaving a clear balance of 14 1-2 lakhs. There was an increase of litigation during the period under notice, particularly in the southern districts of the Mardas Presidency ; 27,000 law-suits in all more than during the previous year. The increase of litigation, however, was due, not to any appreciable increase of wealth on the part of litigants, but to a desire on the part of creditors to get in their dues in view of the prevailing scarcity. The imposing array of vakils and pleaders in the Southern Presidency—some 2,300 in number was also increased by about 100 individuals of various sorts.

MR. CAREY, the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, emphasises in his latest report the immense importance of railway extension in the development of this region. For instance, it has been demonstrated that the very finest potatoes can be grown now that good seed has been introduced ; but the railway is at least 100 miles distant from the area under cultivation, and the handsome profits which might be made are swallowed up by freight. Mr. Carey observes : "From an agricultural points of view, as much as for political and administrative reasons, we in the Shan States long for the speedy constructions of the railway into the heart of the country. Until then we cannot export wheat, potatoes, apples, etc., into Burma at a rate below that for which they can be procured from India ; but when once the railway does reach us, the Shan States will play an important part in the imports of Burma as regards fruit, grain and vegetables."

IN consequence of the continuous wet weather which has prevailed in Ceylon, the Kelani river has risen considerably, and would have overflowed its bank if not for the timely precaution taken to open the bar at its mouth, through which a huge volume of water escapes to the sea. The adjoining fields and very low lands in the immediate vicinity of the river are under a few inches of water, but no great inconvenience or interruption to traffic has occurred. The damages caused to the Colombo-Avisawella road by the recent inundations are very great, and they have been described as unprecedented in the annals of the Public Works Department, which has the control and supervision of the trunk road. The minor roads, which are under the control of the District Road Committee have also sustained severe damages, and extraordinary votes would have to be taken by both the departments, to repair the damages done.

THE "Sketch" of October 15th contains photographs and a description of the Queen-Empress' statue which is destined for Calcutta, a site having been given at the southern entrance to Government House. The sculptor is Mr. George Frampton, A. R. A., and the sketch model from which the photograph was taken, is said to have been highly pleasing to Her Majesty. It is remarked that there will be a certain departure from the ordinary lines of sculpture, as several materials and colours will be employed ; and the statue will be 2½ times that of life. The following is the detailed description of the work. "The statue when finished will stand (with its pedestal) 27 feet high and will be placed under a canopy of Portland stone about 50 feet high by 40 feet wide. The Queen is seated in a chair of architectural design, and wears the robes of the Star of India. The figures will be cast in light bronze ; the sceptre in the right hand will be of ivory, with ornaments of gold. In the left hand is the orb of State to be carried out in lapis-lazuli, surmounted by the golden figure of St. George standing ten inches high. The Crown, and the wreath of laurels which encircles the head of the Queen, will also be in gold. The figure is supported at the shoulders by a cushion, enamelled in pale blue and white, and the chair above it is ornamented with roses. The back of the chair or throne is of extremely beautiful design, carrying symbols of the Great Empire over which Her Majesty reigns. The lion of Great Britain and the tiger of India are represented in relief side by side. Above them is the proverbial sun which 'never sets.' On the sides at the top supported by carved capitals, are two figures—the one representing Art and Literature, and the other Justice. The capitals are formed of the leaves of the English oak and a symbolic tree which typifies to the Indian mind, religious rites. The base of the statue will be of richly coloured marble. In front two figures of Indians in bronze will support a shield bearing the royal arms in coloured enamel and a decorative design will be carved round. The side view of the robes, flowing in graceful folds from the shoulder to the ground, offers a pleasing contrast to the severe architectural proportions of the chair."

WHEN the Czar's Peace Conference meets, if it ever does meet, it will do well to consider, says *Truth* if it is to arrive at any practical result, the influence of newspapers in fomenting war. We have had a striking example of it in the case of the United States and Spain. We might have had an example nearer home had we been during the last three years in the hands of a Foreign Minister less susceptible to newspaper attacks than Lord Salisbury. When the penmen of two countries commence a slanging match such has been going on lately between English and French journalists, the public on each side is speedily goaded into a similar state of excitement, and if there happens to be a Government in power on either side which is afraid to run counter to the popular madness of the moment, you may have a great war begun sheerly out of bad temper, without any substantial ground for a quarrel.

ONE of the most shocking accidents that has ever taken place on a racecourse occurred in the Caulfield Cup race on Saturday (Oct. 15). Thirty-three horses started for the event. After passing the judge's box the first time Acton, ridden by W. Powell, crossed his legs, and came down, bringing with him Reka. The Musketeer, Robin Hood and three others. In a second the course was a wild scene of struggling, kicking horses and disabled riders. Several of the jockeys were galloped on, and when assistance reached them it was found that James Flanagan, the rider of Robin Hood, had his skull horribly crushed, and his body badly injured by the hoofs of the horses that had passed over him. Flanagan was at once taken to the casualty room, but he was beyond human aid, and died in a few minutes. Several of the other jockeys, notably Foon, the rider of Reka, and Powell, received more or less serious injuries. Details are given elsewhere.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

At the instance of M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies on the Fashoda question was postponed indefinitely.

THE SIRDAR AT CHATHAM.

General Kitchener paid a visit to Chatham to-day, and was entertained at dinner by the Royal Engineers. The Sirdar met with a brilliant reception.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Nov. 9.

The American election returns, which are yet incomplete, show that the Republicans have elected Colonel Roosevelt as Governor of New York State, and have also succeeded in returning Governors for fifteen other States.

The Democrats have secured three States.

The results of the elections to the State Legislatures assures a Republican majority in the Senate.

THE VICEROY AT PATIALA.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, Nov. 8.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin, with Lady Elizabeth Smith, Sir William Cunningham, Mr. Babington Smith (Private Secretary), Colonel Durand (Military Secretary), and other members of his Excellency's staff, arrived by special train at Nabha, this morning, at 9 o'clock. Their Excellencies were met at the railway station by his Highness the Raja of Nabha, his son, the heir-apparent, the principal Sirdars of the State, Mr. King, Political Officer on duty, and other Civil and Military Officers. A guard of honour of the Nabha Imperial Service Infantry was drawn up on the platform and a royal salute was fired by the Nabha Artillery. After inspecting the guard of honour, their Excellencies and staff, accompanied by the Raja and his officials, and with a very smart escort of the Nabha Imperial Service Cavalry, drove in a carriage to his Highmess' guest-house, the road being decorated with bunting and arches, and lined by State troops. At the guest-house the Viceroy received a formal visit from the Raja in the reception room—a spacious apartment whose walls were decorated with portraits of former Viceroys and other marks of the painters' and photogpphers' art. At the close of the interview the Tikka Sahib, heir-apparent, and the State officials were formally introduced to his Excellency, after which the party were entertained at breakfast in an adjoining room. Later on, the Viceroy, accompanied by his staff, returned the Rajah's visit at his Highness's palace in the city, the usual ceremonies being observed. The Rajah saw their Excellencies off from the railway station, a royal salute of 31 guns announcing the departure of the train for Patiala at half-past twelve.

At Patiala the reception was somewhat similar to that at Nabha, but on a much larger scale The train arrived at 1-30, and assembled on the platform to meet their Excellencies were his Highness the Maharajah and the principal officers of his State, his Honour Sir William Mackworth Young and his staff, Herr Von Waldthausen. Imperial German Consul, Messrs. Dane and Wilson of the Punjab Secretariat, and many other officials, besides a large gathering of native gentlemen. A guard of honour of the Imperial Service Infantry was drawn up on the platform, and a royal salute was fired as the train entered the station. After the inspection of the guards of honour by the Viceroy, their Excellencies and party, accompanied by the Maharajah drove in the State carriages to the guest-house and camp which is pitched in the Moti Bagh Gardens. The escort consisted of the Patiala Imperial Service Cavalry, the route being lined by Imperial Service and State troops. Ceremonial visits between the Viceroy and the Maharajah were exchanged in the course of the afternoon.

THE INVESTITURE DURBAR.

At 6 p. m. a durbar was held at the palace in the city at which the Viceroy invested the Maharajah with the insignia of the G. C. S. I. and Mr. L. W. King with the C. S. I. in the presence of a large assembly. At the close of the proceedings his Excellency addressed the assemblage as follows :—

Maharajah,—It has been a genuine pleasure to me to come here on this occasion and to invest your Highness with the insignia of the exalted Order to which her Majesty has been pleased to appoint you, in the capital of your State and in the presence of so many representatives of the Sikh nation. I think it will be recognized that under any circumstances this was fitting; but if so it was abundantly fitting in the circumstances of the times in which we live. It would be no great strain on the imagination for us to fancy that we still heard the echoes of the strife of last year and the tramp of the battalions which your Highness and the Raja of Nabha and other Chiefs sent out to do battle shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the Queen-Empress, and the page lies open before us on which is inscribed the name of Saragarhi, that last on the ever lengthening list of deeds of arms which testify to the unflinching bravery and devotion of the Sikh soldiers. I welcome this occasion as giving me an opportunity of publicly declaring the admiration with which, in common with all my countrymen, I regard the constancy and loyalty of the Sikh nation. Nor do I think it out of place to remind you that mingling with the echoes to which I have referred, we find now the softer tone of peace, and that the proceedings of the jirgahs assembled at Peshawar give good hope that there will be no further discordant note. No well-wisher of his country could desire it to be otherwise. We have no abiding quarrel—we can desire no abiding quarrel with our neighbours in the hills. On the contrary, the policy we have proclaimed is, I think, the same which I myself declared at Lahore in 1894 before the assembled Chiefs of the Punjab, when I said it was our aim to leave them the entire occupation of their country, the fullest measure of autonomy, and the most complete liberty in their internal affairs to follow their tribal customs. Whatever else may have happened to this declaration, I claim that I have adhered. No tribe or section of a tribe has since then been compelled against its will to surrender any territory or any right of self-government which it desired to retain. Is there not then some road to an understanding? The road we have followed has not been the one which I would have selected had I been free to choose, but at the end of it we, at any rate, know more of the tribes and they know more of us than was the case before. They, on their side, know that even in the hour of victory our terms are not cruel or vindictive and aim at nothing more than a fair and reasonable settlement. We on our side, recognise the soldierly qualities which they have displayed. I do not deny myself the hope that the time will come when these tribes will prove themselves staunch allies and supporters of British Rule in India and seek to emulate, if they cannot surpass, the reputation in that respect which is the undying heritage of the Sikh nation. To your Highness, as one who by the equipment and maintenance of the Imperial Service Troops and by leading them to the field has worthily sustained the credit for loyalty of the States and Chiefs of Patiala. I offer my personal congratulations on the honour bestowed upon you by her Majesty. I desire to congratulate you also, Mr. King, who has known well how to guide and influence the wayward inclinations of the tribesmen in the right direction on the mark of your Sovereign's approbation which I have had the pleasure to convey to you.

There was a brilliant display of fireworks in the courtyard of the palace, after which the party returned to Camp.

FINAL ORDERS ON EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

FURTHER ALLOWANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

A Resolution has now been issued which enumerates the appointments by virtue of the holding of which an officer, appointed in India, who is not a statutory native, becomes entitled to exchange compensation allowance. The appointments regarding which a decision has not yet been come to are also indicated. Public Works Department engineers of the superior establishment, railway, or otherwise, appointed in India, who owing to previous European training have been placed on an equal footing with the Secretary of State's engineers—these are enumerated in appendix 13 of the Civil Service regulations—are now declared eligible. Special engineers taken over from railway companies by the P. W. D. are also declared eligible. Orders will be passed hereafter regarding European and Eurasian engineers appointed from Indian Colleges before the recruitment from them was limited to statutory natives, also regarding other European and Eurasian Engineers, appointed direct to the superior P. W. D. establishment, before recruitment was limited, to officers appointed from home or Indian Colleges. The last named include a few officers appointed, after passing the direct examination of the Thomason College.

Military non-Commissioned or Warrant officers in the P. W. D. Upper Subordinate establishment of sub-engineers, supervisors and overseers are declared eligible. The superior establishments of State Railways including Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive and Stores, but excluding Engineers, are declared eligible with the exception that promoted subordinates in the Traffic Branch and officers transferred to the Traffic Branch from other branches are only eligible if they drew an allowance in the appointment they previously held. Pensionable hands appointed to the P. W. D. subordinate establishments and holding permanent posts on the sanctioned cadre of the several lines, their appointments, of which there are at present 42 carrying a maximum pay of over Rs. 249 are admitted as qualifying for allowance. On the other hand subordinates appointed since the Railway Revenue establishment became non-pensionable, are mostly covered by an arrangement now under consideration of Government whereby all non-pensionable subordinates on pay not exceeding Rs. 450 will be outside the ordinary exchange compensation allowance rules. European members of the staff, however, are eligible (within the Rs. 450 limit) for increased pay with reference to market value of their services. Eight appointments which will remain outside this arrangement are declared to qualify for exchange compensation allowance.

Regarding that portion of the superior Telegraph Department establishment not recruited from home, the officers transferred from the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and officers promoted from the subordinate establishment before the provincial service was constituted, are declared qualified. Regarding the subordinate grades of the Indian Telegraph Department, soldiers employed as signallers and telegraph masters are declared eligible. All Europeans in the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment, including subordinates also, are admitted.

Members of the General Provincial Services, including Deputy Collectors, extra Assistant Commissioners, Sub-Judges, and Munsiffs, are declared entirely outside the exchange compensation allowance rules, the resolution explaining that they are entirely recruited in India and the great majority of their members are Asiatic natives though they contain a sprinkling of Europeans. Most of these are statutory natives. The same ruling will apply to other provincial services existing alongside of or in subordination to an imperial branch of the same department, as in such cases the necessary European element in the service is taken as being supplied by the imperial branch; accordingly the members of the Public Works Telegraph, Forest and Survey Provincial Services are ineligible for exchange compensation allowance and this also applies (with certain exceptions to be mentioned hereafter) to the provincial educational service.

The Civil Account Departments of enrolled list officers recruited as Europeans by nomination or examination are admitted, while those promoted from subordinate positions are excluded. The chief superintendents and subordinate accounts service also are outside the conditions of allowance.

In the Public Work Department, Accounts, European officers of the superior branch, appointed as Europeans by nomination or examination under the old system are admitted so are the superior officers taken over from companies. On the other hand the eligibility of officers transfered from the Engineering and Traffic branches of the Public Works Department is made to depend on whether they were allowed compensation in their previous appointments. Orders regarding officers promoted from the subordinate grade, also regarding the subordinate accounts establishment are reserved.

In the Military Accounts Departments, orders regarding elligibility of officers promoted to the superior from the subordinate service, also of the subordinate service itself will issue later. Commissioned officers of the Army in superior service are the only ones now declared eligible.

The examinership of Marine Accounts is under consideration; pending settlement, an examiner is declared eligible when appointed from the Navy, Royal Indian Marine or from eligible grades of any accounts department.

Regarding Technical appointments in the Public Works, Military, Survey, Civil and Ordnance Departments generally, including a host of Mechanics and Artizans, the principle is laid down that those appointed in India whose cases are not already provided for in the rules are eligible, where they have before appointment acquired their professional training or qualifications in Europe, or in Government establishments, or under European firms in India, but not when appointed without such previous training and afterwards acquiring it in Government employ. Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Government presses, also heads of jail workshops, and of the postal workshop at Aligarh are specially admitted, while orders will issue later regarding Civilian overseers of Remount Depots.

Regarding Marine appointments all Europeans holding recognised appointments in connection with ports are admitted. The list includes port officers, ship surveyors, shipping masters, and their deputies, and assistants Captains and other officers and engineers of Government vessels, Port Health Officers, River Surveyors, Agents for Government consignments, European lighthouse keepers when belonging to the class of sea-going mariners, also the whole of the Bengal Pilot Service with the exceptions of a small local contingent.

Regarding the learned professions, it is laid down that whole time scientific experts in the Geological, Botanical, Civil, Veterenary, Archæological and other scientific or minor departments, also all appointments usually held by barristers or those holding home Medical Degrees and Chaplaincies usually held by graduates of English Universities, are all admitted, but not posts held by uncovenanted Medical Officers when also open to Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Regarding police and jail officers, appointed direct to Jail Department appointments of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendentships are admitted. So are superintendants in the Presidency Police forces. Class A, or gentlemen inspectors in Burma, are also admitted as also similar cases elsewhere, where men are or have been specially appointed as inspectors temporarily with a view to appointment thereafter to Assistant Superintendencies. The same applies to analogous cases in the Jail Department. Where the district reserve inspectors of police are required to be Europeans also they will be admitted, also Jailors of Presidency and Central Jails.

The resolution adds, "European Constables and European Sergeants of police, and European warders in those jails in which special accommodation is provided for Europeans, require European qualifications, and are appointed by reason of their possessing them; at the same time they are hardly within the classes for whom exchange compensation allowance is intended, and the most suitable form of order regarding them that commends itself to his Excellency in Council is, that they should be considered eligible until their local Government reconsiders and revises the salaries attached to the appointment."

Opium Department officers of and above the rank of assistant opium agent are declared eligible.

In the Salt Department all officers holding appointments, not lower in rank than assistant superintendent in Northern India, assistant inspector in Madras, and inspector in Bombay, are admitted provided otherwise eligible.

Customs Department officers of rank of assistant collector and upwards are classed as eligible. The resolution adds, appraisers, gaugers and inspectors at present on the establishment, and such officers of these classes as may hereafter be appointed as Europeans may also be regarded as eligible, but this ruling will not apply to officers whose customs work is of a ministerial character such as accountants, superintendents of statistics etc, members of the Customs Preventive service, including the two superintendents of the excise detective establishment, Calcutta collectorate, in regard to whom reference has been made by the Bengal Government, are eligible.

Post Office: All Europeans who hold posts senior to superintendents, also the Sea Post Office Establishment and Aden Post Office establishment, also European Superintendents to the extent of ten per cent. of the whole body of this class are admitted, experience having shown the necessity of providing a proportion of Europeans for certain posts, especially in connection with Military expeditions.

Education Department: Generally speaking the imperial branch is eligible, provincial, ineligible, but head-masterships and head-mistresship of all Technical Colleges and schools and of all schools specially established for Europeans, also all such special posts as those of Professors and Superintendent, Seebpur Engineering College, and Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Art School, are admitted.

Survey and Forest Department, Imperial branch gets compensation, Provincial branch not.

Other European officers who are declared eligible, are all secretaries and joint deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries to Government and deputy registrars to High Courts, heads of departments, Superintendent of stamps and officers holding such appointments, as Income-Tax Collectors, personal Staff of the Viceroy, or head of a province, including heads of clerical Staff of Private and Military Secretaries.

The case of clerical and ministerial appointments, including registrars and superintendents is reserved for further orders, save that twelve appointments above Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 grade in the foreign office are named as requiring Europeans carrying compensation; other cases will be considered later. Warrant and Honorary Commissioned Officers of the subordinate military medical service are eligible under the ruling which admits all appointments, connected with the administration of army when either by rule or practice held by anyone on the strength of the British Army.

When an officer is transferred from a post carrying compensation to one not carrying it, he loses his claim as soon as he is confirmed in his new appointment.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major A. E. Sanbach, R. E., attached to the Egyptian Army, has been offered the appointment of Military Secretary to Lord Curzon.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Yaldwin, Commissariat Department, retires from the 17th instant.

PLAGUE AT MYSORE.

Mrs. Slight, wife of the District Magistrate, Mysore, has been attacked by plague in a severe form.

SIR ROBERT LOW AT POONA.

GENERAL PARADE.

POONA, Nov. 9.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Bombay Forces, inspected the whole of the Poona and Kirkee garrisons this morning. The troops were drawn up in two lines under the command of Major-General Hogg and consisted of the following corps :—First Brigade—commanded by Colonel Whitby, namely 2nd Royal Scots Durham Light Infantry, the 28th Pioneers; the Second Brigade commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Hoskyn, R. E., consisted of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles 14th and 19th Bombay Infantry. The second line was composed of a cavalry brigade under command of Colonel Thomas and consisted of the 1st Bombay Lancers, Poona Horse, L. Battery R. H. A., 1st, 16th and 29th field Batteries and the Sappers and Miners, making a grand total of 4,823 men of all arms, 24 guns and 1,158 horses. General Low was accompanied by the Head-quarter and personal staff, namely Colonel Stokes, Colonel Morse, Colonel Peaton, Captain Jackson, Capt. Geddes, Major Stanton, Capt. Low and Rissaldar-Major Abdulla Khan, and arrived on the ground where a salute of 15 guns was fired by a battery, the troops giving the general salute, after which General Low proceeded to make a lengthy and a minute inspection of all ranks. At the conclusion of the inspection the troops formed up on three sides of a square to witness the presentation of the North-West frontier medals to Lieutenant Robb, Durham Light Infantry, who had signally distinguished himself at the action of Shinkamar in January last when he was attached to the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. After pinning on the medal the General congratulated Lieutenant Robb and expressed his pleasure at being able to present the medal as he had frequently heard of the gallantry of Lieutenant Robb. The parade was then dismissed.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS SENTENCED.

The trial of the five coiners, who were recently arrested in the city counterfeiting the Queen's coin, was concluded at the Sessions Court, before the Honorable Mr. Crowe. Originally there were six accused, but one boy was discharged by the Committing Magistrate. The gang was composed of two oilmen, one Pardashi watchman, one scavenger and one coppersmith. The scavenger led to the discovery of the gang They were charged with counterfeiting coin, possessing instruments for the same and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The trial lasted three days. All the accused were found guilty; four were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each for false coining, and one oilman to three years for possessing instruments for coining.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA AND SATARA DISTRICTS.

There were 9 cases and 12 deaths in the Poona district yesterday, of which Alandi was responsible for 5 cases and 6 deaths. Plague in the Satara District is still bad. Plague in Vinchur has disappeared, and the inhabitants have commenced to occupy their houses.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 9.

Sir George Wolseley will visit Secunderabad on the 13th instant on inspection duty.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CAVALRY ON INSPECTION DUTY

Major-General Elliot, C. B., D. S. O., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, is doing inspection duty in Secunderabad at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

The French Mail steamer Ernest Simons from Djibouti arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 9th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Goo1 Bhownuggur	2 13-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

A VISIT TO ARLES.

A DESIRABLE EXCURSION.

Homeward bound passengers by the Marseilles route miss a great deal by not paying a visit to Arles on the way. As a rule, four or five hours may be spent at this interesting city without postponing one's arrival in London. This is because the P. and O. and Messageries' steamers almost always arrive at Marseilles in the morning. It is hardly possible to catch the first *rapide* for Paris at 9 a.m., nor would it be of much use to catch it, as it does not reach Paris in time for the night mail to London. After nine o'clock there is really no fast train from Marseilles until the 7-40 p.m. *rapide*, which gets to Paris in thirteen hours and twenty minutes. The so-called express leaving Marseilles at 10-45 a.m. takes nearly twenty-one hours to reach Paris and is apt to be behind time. Let us therefore take that express only as far as Arles, spend the middle of the day there, and go on to Paris by the fast night train. By following this course we shall not only see the antiquities of Arles, but also have the advantage of admiring by day-light the beautiful peeps of the Mediterranean visible from the train, as it runs along the coast between Marseilles and Arles. Such was the plan we sketched out for ourselves and we were well rewarded for our pains. Leaving Marseilles at a quarter to eleven, we reached Arles after a pleasant run of less than two hours. The first thing to be done was to refresh the inner man, which we effected successfully at a restaurant in the Place des Hommes, occupying the site of the ancient forum. Some of the dishes were not exactly what the bill of fare led us to expect. We called for *gibier*, hoping to taste a French haunch of venison. In answer to our order there appeared on the table two or three little birds on toast, much smaller than quails and very disappointing to a healthy British appetite. However, what with red mullet, and crayfish, beautiful cream cheese and the wine of the country, we managed to make a very interesting and fairly satisfying lunch. We then sallied forth to study the ancient city. It was a Sunday and divine service was going on, so that we could not examine the interior of the ancient Cathedral of St. Trophimus without disturbing the devotions of the congregation. We therefore contented ourselves with admiring its magnificent west front, dating from the twelfth century, and passed on to the museum on the opposite side of the Place de la Republique. This museum is a wonderfully rich storehouse of relics of Roman France as it was before and after the introduction of Christianity. Nowhere else can you get a better idea of the amount of civilisation that Rome bestowed upon the principal provinces of the empire. Admiration for purely Greek art makes us forget the excellent though inferior imitation of Greek art that flourished all over the Roman Empire until its overthrow. A large number of the artistic monuments in the museum at Arles are tombstones. Some of them are pagan, others are Christian. The Christian tombstones were brought there from the Alyscamps or Elysian fields of Arles, a famous cemetery so sanctified by the presence of the bones of Saint Trophimus, that Christian corpses were sent thither down the Rhone from many distant towns. Both the pagan and Christian tombs and altars are ornamented with elaborate designs sculptured in relief to represent mythological and scriptural scenes. There are also in the museum several fine statues and busts, most of the former unfortunately headless and most of the latter broken-nosed. Perhaps the most beautiful sculptures in the collection are the heads of Augustus and Marcellus. Into the face of the latter the cunning hand of the sculptor has thrown a yearning gaze into futurity, which agrees well with Virgil's famous lament over his untimely doom. In a large recess of the museum opposite the entrance are a collection of cinerary urns, vases of terracotta, glass, and bronze-skulls and prehistoric bones including a human vertebra pierced by a flint arrow head. The custodian of the museum is a fine middle aged specimen of the female beauty for which Arles is famous. If you wish a permanent memento of the same, you may buy her portrait taken in her prime and thereby gracefully pay your footing in the museum.

From the museum we proceeded to the ruins of the old Roman theatre, which was constructed to hold 16,000 spectators. About half of the semicircle of seats rising in tiers is still in existence. From the ruins of the stage rise in the centre two fine Corinthian pillars, majestic in their solitary state. The other remains of the stage consist of large blocks of stone still lying in their original positions, but the stage masonry is in such a ruinous condition that scarcely any one stone will be found lying upon another. The ruinous state of the theatre is not entirely the result of time. Soon after Christianity became predominant in Arles, a mob of Christians, indignant at the immorality of the dramas represented, forced their way on to the stage, destroyed the heathen altar, broke the statues, and wrecked the whole theatre. A great German philosopher employes the ruined theatre of Arles as an illustration of the importance of looking at things from the right point of view. From most standpoints, he says, you see only a confused mass of huge stones, but when you look at the whole from the centre you take in the symmetry of the whole and see that the stage of a great theatre is before you. From our personal inspection we came to the conclusion that this illustration gives a rather exaggerated idea of the confusion of the ruinous remains of the Arlesian theatre.

The amphitheatre is in a better state of preservation than the theatre and is undergoing a thorough restoration. Its circumference is about 500 yards and it contained seats for 26,000 spectators. The boarding round the interior indicates the fact that until quite recently it was utilised for bull-fights; but the French Government, much to the disgust of the Arlesians, has now put its veto on this amusement on account of its cruelty. Baring Gould, however, who saw a bull-fight at Arles as late as 1890, maintains that it was not a cruel sport. Indeed from his description of what he saw, the Provincial bull-fight appears to resemble the Indian bull-fights described in Mr. Pandian's book, much more than it resembles the Spanish bull-fight. The bull-fighters were on foot, so there was no possibility of horses being ripped up. They had to snatch a rosette from the bull's horns, and the bull, not being tortured by arrows or crackers, rather enjoyed the sport. As you approach the amphitheatre, you see that the exterior consists of two rows of large arches; those on the ground-floor supported by Doric, and those above by Corinthian pillars. Under the walls all round the building runs dark passages along which the visitor is shown the cells once occupied by the Christians and by the wild beasts who devoured them on festive days. The amphitheatre has several times been used as a fort, as for instance by Abdur Rahman the Moorish general, who built four high towers on the top of the walls. Three of these high towers are still standing and from the highest of them we had a splendid view of Arles and the surrounding country. The most striking objects in the scene were the abbey of Montmajor founded in the sixth century and rebuilt in the days of Charlemagne, the range of the Alpines, and the great river Rhone. We should have liked to have visited the ancient abbey and stand on its lofty tower. But time did not allow us to do so, and still less to visit the once populous, but now almost deserted city of Les Baux at a distance of about nine miles from Arles.

After long feasting our eyes on the magnificent prospect to be seen from the tower of the Amphitheatre we had to hurry off to catch the 5·35 express for Avignon. Arriving at that city at seven o'clock, we first had a capital dinner at a restaurant near the railway station and then took a walk to the Papal palace, where the Popes resided for the greater part of the fourteenth century. We could not see the inside of the palace at that late hour. The exterior as seen by the moonlight appeared grim and imposing, and, looking on its massy walls we could well understand how it stood a siege :—The days of Benedict XIII, the pope, who when required to abdicate answered, "Pope I have written myself; Pope I have been acknowledged to be, Pope I will remain to the end of my days." So he was besieged in his palace and at last surrendering, was thrown into prison by his rebellious cardinals.

It is unnecessary to narrate the struggle we had at Avignon railway station to find a place in the *rapide* for Paris. Suffice it to say that we eventually succeeded and were borne swiftly on to the capital in good time for breakfast, having gained much pleasure and lost nothing by our halts at Arles and Avignon.

CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A SOLICITOR.

MR. PEACE STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Louis Kershaw, the newly appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, presided for the first time on the bench of the High Court. His lordship entered the Court with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, and they took their seats in the Appellate Court, which was crowded by barristers, solicitors and pleaders.

Before the usual business of the Court was proceeded with, the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, said that on behalf of the Law Society he had to move absolute the rule which was granted by Mr. Justice Parsons when he was acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Fulton on the 2nd of September last against Mr. Peace, solicitor, to show cause why he should not be removed from the roll of attorneys. He regretted that the first proceedings before the Chief Justice should be of a very unpleasant nature, but he could not help remarking that it was a very serious matter. The rule had been served upon Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins, but there was no appearance and he asked their Lordships to direct him to be called.

Mr. Peace's name was then called out by the crier, but there was no response.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to remark that after a long hearing which extended over several days before Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins were found guilty of contempt of court in having misappropriated a sum of rupees eight thousand which they had been ordered to pay in a separate account in the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Watkins was the receiver of certain property which was the subject of a suit in the High Court. He had been authorised to sell the property, Mr. Peace being the solicitor for the receiver. On the 10th of April 1895, he was ordered to pay the sale proceeds into a separate account in the Bank of Bombay. The property was sold, and the proceeds subsequently recovered were, except Rs. 3,500, instead of being paid into the Bank appropriated in a way which they were not authorised to do. Both Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins appeared before Mr. Justice Strachey, who held that they had been guilty of contempt of court, but they were given time till the 20th of October to pay off the amount; but they had not yet done so and had disappeared from Bombay. The fact that they had not paid the amount had not really very much to do with the rule. Even if they had paid the money, the Law Society would have moved to make the rule absolute, since his (Mr. Peace's) conduct no longer fitted him to continue as an attorney.

The Chief Justice enquired whether an appeal had been filed by Mr. Peace.

Mr. Lang replied that no appeal had been filed. Continuing, the learned counsel said that Mr. Justice Strachey gave them time till October to replace the money; but it really did not affect the merits of the present application. Having regard to his conduct in the case, he (Mr. Peace) should not remain an attorney. That was how matters stood. In such cases the court had the same jurisdiction as in England. They were placed upon the roll of the court and were struck off, if they were found guilty of misconduct. No appeal having been filed against the decision the court in England would have dealt with the case in the manner the Law Society now suggested. Mr. Lang in support of his argument, cited the English law and proceeded to remark that it was difficult to conceive any misconduct more gross than that of Mr. Peace. He misappropriated the money which he knew perfectly well was to be paid to the separate account in the Bank of Bombay. It was Rs. 13,000, the greater portion of which had been applied in paying their own liabilities, and the money had been lost to the parties concerned. Under these circumstances he moved to make the rule absolute.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application, remarked that this was a case in which the rule must be made absolute. Mr. Justice Strachey found the facts just as had been stated before the court by the Advocate-General; and his lordship agreed with the Advocate General, that there could scarcely be a grosser case. It was the case of a solicitor of the High Court and of high standing engaged as a solicitor, who was in the position of a trustee,—as all solicitors frequently were,—and he should guard his steps in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of any objection being raised as to the way in which he carried out his trusteeship. Therefore, in cases of this sort it was the practice of the courts at home and, he hoped, it would always be the practice of this court, to deal stern justice out so far as they could, to the person who had offended. The court was agreed also that this was a case where they had no other course open to them than to say that this rule should be made absolute, and that he should be struck off the rolls.

The rule was accordingly made absolute with costs.

BREACH OF PROMISE BY A LADY.

It is not often that a lady figures as defendant in an action for breach of a business agreement, but a case of this description engaged the attention of Judge Gaunt in the Melborne Country Court on Oct. 18, when Peter Joseph M'Namara, of Temple-court, commission agent, proceeded against Mary Emily Ross, of Mercer-road, Malvern, to recover £49 damages. The plaintiff's case was that in August last he advertised for a partner, "lady preferred," in a general commission agency business, which he promised would result in a competency for the principals. Miss Ross, amongst others, replied to the advertisement, and in the negotiations which followed explained that she had been employed as a bookkeeper and corresponding clerk, but was anxious to set up in business for herself. It was arranged that she should pay £50 to join him in a general commission Agency business, to be called the Federation Bureau, and that out of the £50 he should furnish the office and keep it going for one month. Defendant signed a requisition for the registration of the firm on 22nd August, and he gave her an undertaking that he would allow her to sell her share at the end of three months should she desire to do so. The money was to be paid on the same day, but after an interview with her solicitor she declined to go on. In the correspondence which followed plaintiff complained that owing to defendant's withdrawal he had lost £100 or £200 during show week. The defence was that the contract was not completed, and that nothing more than negotiations for a partnership took place between the parties. Judge Gaunt nonsuited the plaintiff, with costs.

TRAIN WRECKERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

PLOTS TO KILL THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A telegram dated Wagga Wagga October 16 to a Victoria paper says :—On Tuesday morning at the railway mileage post 231, on the Sydney side of Junee, a ganger discovered that a sleeper with the fish plates and bolts connecting the rail with the sleeper had been removed, apparently, with the intention of wrecking a train. A train was due half an hour after the discovery was made. It is believed that this was a deliberate attempt on the life of Chief Justice Darley, who was expected to be in the train which passed over the line soon after the fish plates were removed.

It is a remarkable circumstance that on three occasions within the past few months when his Honor was likely to be a passenger the railway line has been interfered with. In April last an obstruction was placed on the line near the Junee racecourse, the evident desire being to wreck the train by which the Chief Justice was travelling to open the Hay Assizes. A second attempt was soon afterwards made against a train by which his Honor was a passenger. A

THIRD ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO WRECK A TRAIN

in which Judge Rogers travelled, and he was seemingly mistaken for the Chief Justice. It seems, therefore, that there is a design on the life of the Chief Justice.

On one of the men arrested, who gives the name of Alfred Barton, and who is a native of Buenos Ayres a large number of cheques wer found. They had been obtained for small amounts from local residents, who exchanged them for cash, the men saying they wished cheques to send away by post. Then the figures in the cheques were altered to larger amounts, and attempts were made to cash them, the attempt being successful in some cases. Barton speaks English imperfectly, and says he cannot write; his companion Alfrid Bligh, also says he cannot write. A screw wrench, which might have been used to remove fish plates, was found on Bligh.

The police have received information connecting Alfred Barton, one of the men charged with attempted train wrecking near Junee, with an alleged attempt to obtain money by false pretences. It is stated that he obtained a cheque for £1 from a local shopkeeper, paying £1 for it, and stating that he wished to send it away. Subsequently the cheque was altered to make it appear that it was for £10, and for that sum it was cashed. Barton is to be charged with forgery.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT VERONA.

The Hired Transport Verona, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail (to-day) for Malta, with 7 officers, 2 ladies, 3 children, 1 warrant officer, 193 non-commissioned officers, and men, 2 women, 2 children and 2 ward orderlies, of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment on transfer to the 1st Battalion. The troops with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in a special troop train, leaving Deolali at 10 p.m., last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of the Saloon passengers :—

Capt W R Marshall, 2nd Derby Regt	Capt H R Gotto, R A
Capt M P Phelps, 2nd Derby Regt	Major J J Gerrard, R A M C
Lieut C R Mortimore, 2nd Derby Regt	Lieut Col R H Morrison, H Pay
Capt W J K Rettie, R A	Assist Surg A Rodrigues, S M Dept
Widow of Lt Col Burridge and 2 children	School Mistress Channon, Army School

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Honble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall. Mr. S. D. Khote moved, in accordance with a notice of motion, the following resolution: "That the Corporation expresses its regret at the death of Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, who, during his connection with this body, which extended for over twelve years, served the city usefully, and performed his work with independence and without ostentation. That this meeting do now adjourn out of respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased member." He said that the deceased gentleman did his work well as a representative of the people, and, he believed, he generally voted on the right side. He thought that it was but right that they should adjourn that day without transacting any business. Mr. Kharsetji N. Wadia having seconded the resolution, it was carried *nem con*, and the Corporation was then adjourned till this afternoon.

RACING DISASTER IN MELBOURNE.

SEVEN HORSES FALL.

A JOCKEY KILLED.

The annals of the Australian turf fortunately record few such calamities as that which happened at Caulfield on Saturday Oct. 15 when seven of the horses running in the Caulfield Cup fell in full view of the spectators. One of the jockeys, J. Flanagan, was killed, and three of the others were more or less severely hurt, while two of the horses met with painful injuries. The accident happened about half way between the judge's box and the turn out of the straight, and the shocking spectacle of a heap of imperilled jockeys and horses, coupled with the subsequent intelligence of the fatal injury of one of the riders, cast a gloom over the assemblage, and deprived the rest of the afternoon's sport of the attractiveness which it would otherwise have had.

There were 33 runners for the Caulfield Cup, and a splendid start was effected. Devoted secured the inside berth, with Wait-a-Bit on his whip hand, then April Fool, The Grafter, Thunder Queen and Mischief, Acton held a position in the middle of the line, while Reka kept company with the outside division. Mr. Godfrey Watson's start was faultless, and the field being quick to clap on the pace, they ran past the judge's box at a very fast rate. Anxious to secure a position of vantage going out of the straight, some of the jockeys were pulling their mounts about directly opposite Mr. Woods's box, and

THE SHOUTS OF THOSE IN THE REAR

plainly indicated that they were fearful that the crowding might result in an accident. A. Luckman, who rode Mr. W. R. Wilson's horse, Majestic, was one of the first to suffer, getting a very nasty bump just as the winning post was passed. Few who saw the way in which he was being tossed about were, however, prepared for the scrimmage which happened a few yards further on. W. Powell, who rode Acton for Mr. W. T. Jones, who is now in England, saw an opening three or four horses out from the rails, and made for it as quickly as possible, for fear the opportunity should be taken advantage of by an opponent. The South Australian jockey, C. Foon, promptly perceived Powell's move, and determined to follow in his wake, pulled his horse in the track of Acton. The latter, unfortunately, in his effort to improve his position, crossed his legs, and came grief, Reka, as was only to be expected, coming down on the top of him.

THE PACE WAS SO HOT AND THE FIELD SO COMPACT

that others were sure to be affected, and, in a few more strides, Robbin Hood, Superb, Mischief, Majestic and The Musketeer could be seen toppling over the prostrate forms of Powell and Foon. Fearful of fatal consequences, the crowd in the stands, and especially the ladies, shrieked in horror, while the 29 horses who had escaped the scattered mass on the ground went in pursuit of the rich prize. The spectators, who lost a great deal of their interest in the race, were quickly relieved as the majority of the fallen jockeys could be seen to beat a sprightly retreat from the running track, but there were grim conjectures as to the fate of J. Flanagan, rider of Robin Hood, as he was observed lying motionless on the spot where he had stopped after being kicked hither and thither by the flying hoofs of the horses behind him. While the victory of Hymettus over the favorite, Massinissa was settling the fate of wagers and accentuating the sorrow many of the spectators felt, Dr. Joske was attending to

THE UNFORTUNATE JOCKEYS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	12
	Chaukis	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	2	1	20
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	1	1	12
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalurmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	17
	Tatwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	Pirul Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	6
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Jail		1	12
	Modykhana		2	
	Maratha		2	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Total	11	12	86
	Total plague deaths to date	31,919	28,088	
	Same date last year	8	8	88

SECOND NAGPADA AND ITS PLAGUE WORK

MAHOMEDANS AND INOCULATIONS.

A meeting of the members of the 2nd Nagpada volunteer Committee, writes a correspondent, was convened on Saturday last at the Dayam Mansion, Byculla. The meeting was convened to consider the working of the volunteer Committee since its commencement. Another object was to see how to make inoculation popular among the Mahomedans. Among those present were, Mr. J. H. Du-Boulay, I. C. S., Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Barrister-at-Law, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mahomed Yacoob Khan, Lieut. French, Mr. Mahamed Ali Adumji Peerbhai, Mr. Hakeem Mahomed Dayam, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Adumji Peerbhai, Mr. Fuzlulla Lovtfulla, Dr. Dodiakar, Dr. Kapadya, Mr. Ibrahim Adumji Peerbhai, Dr. Dyne, Mr. Moosbi Mahomed Ameer, Dr. Khote and Messrs. Khudabux, Bala Bahadin Khote, and Osman Rafic, and Mahomed Ebrahim Mukhtaby. Mr. J. H. Du-Boulay, I. C. S., was elected chairman. The chairman having called upon Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Hon. Secretary of the Volunteer Committee, he read the following report.

Acting under Government orders Mr. Stuart I. C. S. the then District officer of Byculla on the 27th March last organized this volunteer Committee for 2nd Nagpada. The committee began its work under very unfavourable and disadvantageous circumstances. The appearance of plague had scared away the people. They were attempting to impede the work of the plague authorities. The Committee had to combat the plague at its height. The people had recovered from the former discontent which had sprung up on account of the supposed harsh measures. Further the uneasiness due to the last riots had scarcely subsided, when the committee was called upon to take up the house-to-house visitation work in hand. It is gratifying to note that through the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Stuart and Lieut French, the District officers of this ward, the Committee successfully combated all the difficulties. The meetings of the committee were regularly held at the Dayam Mansion. There were altogether 545 houses in this section. Each house was inspected every third day i. e., one of the members inspected each house 10 times every month and altogether about 30 times, during the last eight months. The total population of Nagpada was 18768 souls. The total number of deaths in the same period was 542. Out of these 485 were due to other causes than plague as certified by medical men in charge of the section. The remaining 57 were due to plague. The total cases of plague removed to the hospital during the above period was 93. The total number of contacts removed was 280. The total number of evicts sent to the segregation camps were 1503. The total number of houses disinfected during the above period was 308. However, considering that segregation and disinfection were costly, troublesome as well as inconvenient methods of dealing with the plague, the Committee took up the question of introducing and popularising the inoculation system with Dr. Haffkin's protective plague serum. It produced marked impression in the locality though nothing much was done. The chief causes of such failure in Mahomedan quarters seemed to be due firstly, to religious objections, and secondly to the alleged after-evil effects of such inoculation. However the Committee would approach Dr. Haffkine to get from him a detailed account as to how the serum was prepared? And the committee would then publish the same with a view to disabuse the Mohamedan as well as the public mind. It was a fitting opprotunity for the Committee to record that in their opinion there was no truth in the seond objection. In fact the committee would do its best to popularize inoculation among Mohamedans. The Committee heartily appreciciated the Government policy in appointing a Mohamedan gentleman at the head of their section. There was no doubt this appointment would prove beneficial to the Mahomedans. The Committee recorded with thanks the invalable services rendered by Dr. Dodiakar, the Deputy Health officer of this ward.

The chairman said it was a great pleasure to him to have met the second Nagpada plague committee. From the register books that lay on the table and from the detailed report that was read, it appeard that this was a very active committee. The new organization of the plague committee had successfully attempted to combat the plague throughout Bombay. This was clear from the fact that the total mortality had fallen down to very little above the ordinary total. Lieutenant French the District Officer had informed him that there was not a single death in this section that was not brought to the notice of the committee. Every sickness was known and the plague was never concealed. It was most creditable because 2nd Nagpada was a *purdah* section. This spoke highly of the committee and particularly of the chairman Mr. Hakeem Mohamed Dayam. Mr. Dayam worked with unique devotion and loyalty towards this end. He never spared money nor trouble to accomplish that end. The suggestion in the report as to approaching Dr. Haffkine, and publishing the result of their enquiries was an excellent one. The sooner it was carried out the better. He thanked the chairman Mr. Hakum Mohamed Dayam and the members of the committee for the successful work. He had doubt the change in the District would be taken as a compliment.

Refreshments were then served and after the distribution of flowers the party was brought to an end.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A New Zealand Politician Mr. W. J. Lawranch, shot himself in Parliament House, Wellington, on Oct. 19. He was member of the House of Representatives for Tuapeka. He was last seen at 4-30 p.m., and as he did not arrive home for dinner his wife became anxious, and communicated with the Government whip, who broke open the committee room door about 8-30, and found Mr. Larnach sitting upright in a chair, dead, with a wound in his forehead and a revolver clasped in his right hand. The shocking tragedy was immediately announced to the House of Representatives, which adjourned. So far, no cause is known for Mr. Larnach's suicide. He went to New Zealand in 1867 as manager of the Bank of Otago, afterwards merged in the Bank of New Zealand. He entered the House of Representatives as member for Dunedin in 1870, and in 1877 took office as Treasurer and Minister for Works in Sir George Grey's Cabinet. He was Minister for Mines and Marine in the Stout-Vogel Government, 1884-87. Mr. Larnach was created a C. M. G. in 1879.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

At the end of the official year 1897-98, there were 4,345 acres of land under cinchona cultivation, of which nearly 68 per cent was situated in Southern India, the remainder (about 32 per cent) being in Bengal. The area in Bengal, comprising 1,394 acres, lies in and near Darjeeling. Most of the area in southern India is in the Nilgiris and Malabar, there being 1,708 acres in the Nilgiris, 572 in Malabar, 361 acres in Travancore, 303 acres in Mysore, and 8 in Coorg. In Bengal the land under cinchona was in the main planted and is maintained by Government, the plantations of the State covering 1,384 acres. In the Madras Presidency, on the other hand, the industry has lain to much the largest extent in private hands, the State plantations covering under 800 acres. During the twelve years ending with 1897-98, the area under cinchona has fallen from 14,491 acres to 4,345 acres. There has been a substantial decline in Bengal as well as in Madras, and in Coorg the cultivation has been almost entirely abandoned. The number of plants in permanent plantations has fallen in the same period from 28 1-3 millions to a little under 5 millions. In 1897-98, a little over 3 1-2 millions were classed as mature and nearly 1 1-3 millions as immature plants. The general reason for the decline is the fall in the price of quinine, which left but a small margin of profit in the production of the bark for export. Last year, however, prices rose considerably, and the quantity exported was nearly 10 times greater then in 1896-97

PRODUCTION OF BARK.

The quantity of bark collected fluctuates from year to year. But, so far as the figures relate to Southern India, they have been greatly understated, being, in every year except the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, smaller than the quantities recorded as exported thence to countries out of India. Last year the quantity exported and purchased by Government from private plantations was more than 2½ million pounds in excess of the recorded private production. The figures for Malabar which relate to only a few plantations are chiefly at fault, as there the exports exceeded the recorded yield by more thad 2 million pounds. In Bengal practically all the bark produced is manufactured by Government into febrifuge and sulphate of quinine, and issued in that form to medical stores and hospitals or sold to the public. The decrease in the production of bark in the Government plantations in Bengal is stated to be due to the fact that large quantities of bark were purchased from private growers, and it was considered advisable, under the circumstances to harvest a smaller quantity of bark from the Government plantations in Sikkim than would otherwise have been the case.

	Bark Collected lbs.			Exports lbs.		
	Madras.	Bengal.	Total.	Madras.	Bengal.	Total.
1885-86	344,158	223,010	567,168	849,742	7,268	857,010
1886-87	750,478	255,631	1,006,109	1,292,328	32,831	1,325,159
1887-88	856,316	342,410	1,198,726	1,397,919	51,394	1,449,313
1888-89	1,140,302	445,100	1,585,402	2,042,084	32,005	2,074,090
1889-90	827,884	420,705	1,248,589	1,854,632	...	1,854,632
1890-91	1,656,872	416,272	2,073,144	2,984,126	11,719	2,995,845
1891-92	1,473,304	435,560	1,908,764	2,692,221	1,918	2,693,939
1892-93	2,065,177	459,232	2,524,409	2,813,637	...	2,813,637
1893-94	1,170,801	433,010	1,603,811	1,665,647	...	1,665,647
1894-95	1,449,947	577,682	2,027,629	1,728,418	8,900	1,737,318
1895-96	1,532,445	507,436	2,039,881	939,938	...	939,938
1896-97	774,284	717,222	1,491,506	321,478	...	321,478
1897-98	1,359,738	332,701	1,692,439	3,056,769	...	3,056,769
Average	1,192,431	428,192	1,620,583	1,892,228	11,216	1,903,444

Of the bark collected in Bengal in 1897-98 more than nine-tenths (318,715lbs) were collected in the Government plantations, and practically all was used for local manufacture. The Government cinchona factory produced during the year 10,148 lbs of quinine sulphate, and 4,076lbs of cinchona febrifuge.

"THE COURAGE OF OUR DESTINY."

In natural exultation over the termination of the war against Spain, the President, making a triumphal progress to Omaha from Chicago, has been delivering himself of declarations not quite to be reconciled with the facts. There is too much of the "Praise God Barebones" style, the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks in the statements. No State in Europe, whatever may have been the government or misgovernment of her colonies by Spain, can accept as a fact that Spain declared war or made war upon the United States. And yet if she did not, what is the meaning of the President saying, "We accepted the war for humanity, for our own humanity as Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands?" There never was a summons made to one State by another like that which was addressed by the Government of Washington to the Government of Madrid. "The blessings beyond calculation," which the President told his auditors that the war would bring to Americans are not perceptible to them as yet; far less can we see how they will come to humanity. But surely Jefferson Brick himself could not have gone farther in spread eagleism than Mr. McKinley when he uttered the words at Cedar Rapids. "Our achievements on land and sea are unparalleled. We have a good national conscience and the courage of destiny." What the latter may be we know not, would seen as if there was some dominating faith which is never appealed to in vain, and that whatever the people of the United States do not only is right in itself, but that it is irresistibly so. They are the children of destiny, and if they make war upon their neighbours it cannot be helped. "Ours has never been a military nation," says the President. Well, for the lifetime of the great Republic there has been a most unhappy influence operating against the national aspirations. American independence achieved by the people of the thirteen colonies, aided by the fleet and Army of France, was certainly a military operation in a contest sustained for several years with varying fortune till the surrender of the last British Army on American soil at Yorktown. Since that time the United States have had a war with Great Britain, have made two unsuccessful attempts to seize Canada, and have seen their capital burnt by the enemy. It has had a war with Mexico and has passed through the furnace of the greatest civil war, perhaps that the world has yet seen, and yet in one sense the government is not military, the resulting that at the outset the United States have always been so badly provided with the means of carrying on the contest which they have provoked that many hundreds of lives and many millions of dollars have been sacrificed before the military machine was made to work. It is the constant exhibition of the spirit of Uriah Heap which irritates even the most serious of Christian readers of such a production as Mr. McKinley's speech. "God was fighting for humanity's sake"; this when fleets were bombarding cities filled with people dying of hunger, and when pestilence, the work of war, was ravaging the country. "We did not seek war." But why not if God Almighty ordered it, and if He was fighting for Mr. McKinley, humanity, and civilisation, all of which are at this moment being actively developed by the despatch of American soldiers and the importation of the Spanish garrison from Cuba and Porto Rico, which are henceforth to be the homes of peaceful American citizens? There are, however, many indications that the military and naval glories over which the President chortles in his joy have not blinded the thinkers to another side of the question which does not look so fair. A professor of Harvard University has given expression to sentiments which are shared by many good citizens: "Flinging common sense and moral principle alike to the winds under the influence of hysterical emotions without due deliberation, without due preparation, the representatives of the people rushed with childish precipitancy into war, and what is worse, forced war upon a weak nation, which, whatever it had done to provoke it, showed itself ready to make every reasonable effort to avert it and to meet every legitimate demand of the United States. The actual conflict is ended, but less than one hundred days of war have resulted in revolution in the United States." The Harvard professor does not agree with the President, for he boldly declares, "we are in no condition to add new responsibilities to those that already rest upon us," and Mr. McKinley is ready for any amount of them.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—For a long time past Germans connected with the administration of the Haidar Pacha-Angora railway line, which is etirely a German enterprise, have been endeavouring to obtain a concession from the Sultan for the construction of a commercial port at Haidar Pacha, which is a village close to Scutari, opposite Constantinople. The Turks have hitherto, as usual, placed every kind of obstacle in the way of this enterprise, but now I learn that, without even the usual formalities being carried out, an Irade has been issued granting the necessary authority for the construction of this port. Of course, the connection between this concession and the imperial visit is obvious, and many other concessions of more or less importance have recently been accorded to German applicants. The German Emperor may be called in jest the Imperial Bagman, but the title has far greater value than is generally accorded it. As a matter of fact, he has furthered the intererst of German enterprise in this country to an altogether surprising extent, and necessarily to the great detriment of British commerce. British interests to-day are nowhere, and English people here are ill regarded. The Germans push their enterprises, and have the Emperor to help them. French claims are supported diplomatically; Americans, too, make headway, through the intermediary of their representatives, and also, perhaps, by reason of their having no connection with the ridiculous European Concert. Only the British are powerless, and wholly unsupported in any commercial or other undertaking. For years past the whole policy of the British Embassy appears to have been to shelve the interests of the British colony and to belittle the English name.

DREYFUS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR REVISION.

(COMPILED FROM FRENCH SOURCES.)

At the moment when the question of the revision of the Dreyfus trial is about to be reopened before the Court of Cassation the *Times* gives its readers a comprehensive summary of the principal phases of a case destined to be a *cause celebre* in its political as well as in its judicial aspects as they present themselves to the advocates of revision. The second part of our contemporary's observation is as follows :—

THE ALLEGED CONFESSION.

General Mercier felt so thoroughly the weakness of the evidence upon which his conviction had been based that he sought once more to obtain a confession from Dreyfus. On December 31 M. Du Paty de Clam went to visit him on the Minister's behalf, in prison, and told him that a German spy had denounced him; "that the Minister knew him to be innocent and that if he had furnished documents to Germany they had been documents of no importance and that he had furnished them only in order to obtain more important ones in return." Dreyfus replied that he had never committed any such imprudence. He asked in vain to see the Minister, and he asserted his absolute innocence with so much energy that M. Du Paty was for a moment moved to exclaim "If that is so, then you are the greatest martyr of the century." Maitre Demange has published a letter in which Dreyfus stated these facts to him the same evening on which the visit had occurred.

On January 4, 1895, Count Munster declared once more to M. Casimir-Perier, as he had already done to M. Hanotaux, that the German Embassy had had no relations with Dreyfus. On the next day, January 5, Dreyfus's degradation took place on the Champ de Mars. In the presence of a frenzied crowd shouting for his death, he never wavered, declaring loudly, "I am innocent—Vive la France!" Whilst he was awaiting this fearful ordeal in the custody of Captain Leburn-Renault he told him of M. Du Paty's visit. "He stated to me," Dreyfus said, "that the Minister knew that I was innocent, and that if I had furnished documents——" and so on. Captain Leburn-Renault repeated these words to General Gonse, who, in a report to the Minister, isolated the words "If I had furnished documents they were documents without importance," hinting, in his passionate desire to obtain an assurance of Dreyfus's guilt, that a half-confession had been obtained from him. Captain Leburn-Renault was not of that opinion, for he did not mention this so-called confession in his own report. He told his friends that the attitude of Dreyfus had been that of an innocent man, and it was only in November, 1897, that a written deposition was wrung out of him confirming more or less General Gonse's statement. M. Cavaignac has committed a serious error in stating that there was a confession contained in these ambiguous phrases, of which a full explanation is given in the letter written to Maitre Demange by Dreyfus himself on December 13. Moreover, on returning from his degradation, Dreyfus wrote to the Minister of War a letter, admirable in its conciseness, in which he declared that he had never committed any culpable action, not even an imprudence, and in which he begged for a further search after the really guilty parties. For four years his attitude has never changed. He has never ceassd to demand a revision of his trial without once expressing the slightest doubt as to the loyalty of those who had convicted him. By every post he writes to the President of the Republic to demand justice, and his demeanour, firm but resigned, has convinced all those who have had him in their custody.

THE SENTENCE.

In the regular course Dreyfus should, like all other traitors condemned before him have been sent to New Caledonia, and his wife should have been authorized to join him there. But such, it appears, was the apprehension lest he should retain any relations with the outside world and thereby perhaps, obtain the revision which he implored, that a new law was passed which was made retro-active as far as he was concerned, relegating traitors to the Ile du Diable on the coast of French Guiana. There he was subjected to an exceptional *regime*, which became more and more severe. His hut was surrounded with palisades and walls. He was under the supervision of six jailers who were not allowed to speak to him, and, since the spring of 1897, his letters have no longer been delivered to his wife but only copies, often mutilated and amended.

COLONEL PICQUART.

His youngest brother, Matthieu, took up his residence in Paris in order to make every effort to discover the real traitor in whose stead his brother had been condemned. But his patriotism was careful to do nothing and to say nothing which might excite public opinion until he had some substantial evidence. It was from those who had condemned Dreyfus that all the revelations were to come. When Colonel Sandherr was obliged to leave the Service des Renseignements, he was succeeded, in the spring of 1896, by the head of the Third Bureau, Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, who had been instructed in that capacity to follow, as representative of the Minister of War, the proceedings at the Dreyfus trial. He was the youngest lieutenant colonel in the army, and the most highly thought of. He had been one of the professors at the Military School when Dreyfus was studying there; he had been his chief at the War Office; but he had little sympathy for Dreyfus. As an Alsatian and a Catholic he had been brought up in anti-Semitic ideas and he had only had with Dreyfus such official relations as were strictly indispensable. It was only reluctantly and from a sense of discipline that he entered the Service des Renseignements, which was repugnant to his loyal and upright nature, and he tried to reform the abuses which had grown up there during Sandherr's illness. This provoked no little ill-feeling towards him, especially on the part of M. Du Paty de Clam and M. Henry, who had been with the Commandant Bertin, among the most vehement of Dreyfus's accusers. Another officer, M. Lauth, made common cause with them. When General de Boisdeffre entrusted him with his department, he said to him, "You should take up the Dreyfus *dossier*; there is not much in it." That was meant to convey that it would be useful to strengthen by new discoveries the evidence against Dreyfus. But Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, who believed that there must have been serious and overwhelming reasons for condemning him, did not understand. He would not have taken the matter up if, by chance, there had not fallen into his hands, from the same source whence the *bordereau* had come, a telegraphic card known as the *petit bleu* addressed to a certain Commandant Esterhazy, asking him for a rendezvous, and signed with the conventional signature of Major von Schwarzkoppen. This message, which had been torn up and thrown into the waste-paper basket, without having been actually despatched, was pasted together and photographed by direction of Commandant Lauth. "But," he said to Colonel Picquart, "without the postal stamp it is not authentic." "Do you then imagine, "replied Picquart," that the post would stamp it now!" These remarks, insignificant in themselves, for a stamp could not have added to the authenticity of the document, were destined later on to indoce Commandant Lauth in the Zola trial to swear that Picquart had asked him to get the *petit bleu* stamped.

COUNT ESTERHAZY.

M. Walsin-Esterhazy, commonly called Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, was commandant of infantry in the 3rd Army Corps. He at first served as a lancers in the Austrian army; then as a Pontifical zouave; later on he entered the Foreign Legion in the French service, and had passed ultimately into the French regular army. He had been employed about 1873 by the Bureau des Renseignements on account of his knowledge of German and of Italian, and had taken part in the same service in the Tunisian expedition. There he had scandalized his comrades by his general behaviour, his passion for gambling, and his mania for running down everything connected with France. During his stay there he tampered with his military certificates by making a false entry in them of a *citation a l'ordre du jour*. Although married to a woman worthy of respect, he lived a loose life, and was engaged in very shady business transactions. Already, in 1892, the attention of the Chef de Cabinet or Minister of War had been called to the suspicious relations which he held with German Embassy. But he had friends in the Press, and to him were ascribed certain military articles in the "Libre Parole and Patrie" in which his chiefs were not spared. He had certainly taken part in the attacks on Dreyfus, for in ruining him he was protecting himself. At the same time as the *petit bleu*, other reports directed Colonel Picquart's attention to him, and he procured letters in his handwriting. In studying them Colonel Picquart was struck with the resemblance between the handwriting of Esterhazy and that of the *bordereau*, and a more careful examination of the documents in the trial of 1894 led him to believe that Dreyfus had been convicted by mistake instead of Esterhazy. He kept both his chiefs—General de Boisdeffre and General Gonse—fully informed as to his investigations, and expressed the opinion that the Government should, without delay, take in hand the revision of the Dreyfus trial before any agitation took place. General Gonse adopted M. Picquart's views, and encouraged him at first to go on prosecuting his inquiry. Then suddenly he pulled him up, and represented to him the responsibility of throwing discredit upon the General Staff by revising the sentence of 1894. As Picquart insisted upon the necessity of seeing justice done, "Well, after all," said General Gonse, "it is not you who are on the Ile du Diable." "General," replied Picquart, "I cannot go down into my grave with this secret." He was sent away, first into the east of France in November, 1896, and then to Tunis. His enemy, Colonel Henry, was placed at the head of the Bureau des Renseignements. What had happened?

THE CONDEMNATION AVOWED ILLEGAL.

Colonel Picquart was keeping General de Boisdeffre informed of his suspicions and General de Boisdeffre reported all he heard from him to M. Du Paty de Clam, who then was already in communication with Esterhazy. Frightened at the idea that the discovery of the identity of Esterhazy's handwriting with that of the *bordereau*—of which Esterhazy to-day admits he was the author—must provoke the revision of the Dreyfus trial, he caused an article to be inserted in the *Eclair* of September 14, 1896, by which, as he thought all scruples would be set at rest. It was stated in this article that the *bordereau* had had little weight in the condemnation of Dreyfus, and that in reality he had been condemned on a secret document communicated to the Judges only, and containing these words:—"Ce animal de Dreyfus est vraiment trop exigeant." The words in reality were:—"Ce canaille de D—est vraiment trop exigeant." At the same time he undertook, in concert with Esterhazy, whose accomplice he then became, a campaign of lies in the foreign Press and in the anti-Semitic Press of Paris with regard to alleged schemes for Dreyfus's escape. Finally, the Boulangist Deputy Castelin announced his intention to interpellate the Ministry on these rumours of evasion.

The Dreyfus family found itself, by the candid avowal of the illegality of Dreyfus's condemnation, freed from the self-imposed duty of remaining silent. Mme. Dreyfus addressed to the Chamber a petition, demanding the revision of her husband's trial, and M. Bernard Lazare wrote his first pamphlet on "The Dreyfus Affair," in which he described the unheard-of way in which the preliminary investigations had been conducted by Colonel Du Paty de Clam, and corrected the version given by the *Eclair* of the secret document, asserting that it mentioned not Dreyfus, but only "D—."

Great was the excitement in the Second Bureau. General Billot, Minister of War, had been much perturbed by all these incidents, and was beginning to doubt Dreyfus's guilt, with regard to which his friend and colleague Scheurer-Kestner had begged him to conduct an inquiry of his own. In order to save the situation and to convince the Minister, one of the members of the Second Bureau, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, caused to be manufactured—probably by a professional swindler and forger, a Jew named Lehmann, who called himself Lemercier-Picard, and who later on committed a forgery, signed Otto, in order to try and ruin M. Reinach—a communication purporting to have passed between Messrs. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi on the subject of the Castellin interpellation—a communication incredibly stupid in itself and expressly worded but which explicitly named Dreyfus. This was enough to satisfy General Billot and M. Cavaignac. But M. Billot did not however believe the document strong enough to show it to Scheurer-Kestner ten months later. Who were the accomplices of these forgeries? It is impossible to name them definitely to-day. No one ventured to show them to Colonel Picquart, who left the Ministry on November 16, 1896. But, convinced by this discovery, General Billot joined with M. Meline in affirming before Parliament the authority of the *chose jugee*, and on November 18 accepted, with the whole Chamber, the order of the day by which M. Castelin invited the Government "to inquire, if necessary, into all the responsibilities revealed in connexion with the traitor Dreyfus." M. Meline was careful never to find any need for such an inquiry, for he suspected, doubtless, that the reaponsibilities would not be found on the side which M. Castelin imagined.

PUBLICATION OF THE BORDEREAU.

The Dreyfus affair might have been buried for a long time had not the *Matin* published a few days previously, on November 10, 1896, a facsimile of the famous *bordereau*. The photograph of the document came, it has been said, from M. Teyssonnieres's *dossier*, which had been mislaid. From that moment it was easy to compare the *bordereau* with the real handwriting of Dreyfus. M. Bernard Lazare sent facsimiles of both to the ablest experts in France and abroad. They were unanimous in declaring that the *bordereau* could not have been in Dreyfus's handwriting. But if not in his, in whose? It was here that one of the most honoured members of the French Parliament, M. Scheurer-Kestner—Vice-President of the Senate, distinguished chemist, the head of a great industrial undertaking, the last of the Alsatian Deputies elected in 1870—intervened. He had long refused to take up the Dreyfus question, but the audacious lies circulated with regard to Dreyfus's family had awakened his suspicions. He made inquiries on his own account; and at last, in July, 1897 his suspicions fell upon Count Esterhazy. He secured a letter in his handwriting of 1897. The handwriting differed in various points from that of the *bordereau*. He suspected then that Esterhazy might have modified his handwriting since the publication of the *bordereau*. He got a few words written hastily and without preparation whilst some one was standing over Esterhazy. This time it was exactly the handwriting of the *bordereau*. Finally, he obtained a letter of 1894. The indentity was absolute. M. Schurer-Kestner had then had a sort of scientific demonstration of the fact discovered by Picquart, with proof and counterproof, the avowals as it were of the person chiefly interested. He, however, committed the imprudence of at, once warning his colleagues of the Senate that he had acquired the certainty of Dreyfuss innocence, and the Ministers of War and Justice on his discovery with regard to the *bordereau*, instead of moving the family to demand a revision based upon that discovery. General Billot did not keep these statements to himself, and affected to look upon the discovery as insignificant. Those who had committed forgeries in 1896 returned to their task with renewed activity, and the Dreyfus dossier, which General de Boisdeffre found to be so meagre, assumed bluky proportions. M. Darlan declared that the discovery of the error committed in 1894 with regard to the handwriting of the *bordereau* was not a new fact sufficient for the Minister of Justice to take the initiative in revision.

M. Scheurer-Kestner left for Alsace to complete his inquiries, and, unfortunately, without informing M. Matthieu Dreyfus of the discoveries which he had already made. He merely asked that the publication of the experts' opinions with regard to the *bordereau* should be postponed. When he returned to Paris in October Count Esterhazy, duly forewarned and armed, had already commenced in the anti-Semitic Press a violent campaign, in which he took a leading part, furnished with information received from M. Du Paty de Clam. The new steps taken by M. Scheurer-Kestner to move General Billot and M. Meline remained as fruitless as the previous ones. The Ministers begged him to say nothing, promising, on the other hand, to make inquiries which in fact were not made. In the meantime, the anti-Semitic Press was dragging M. Scheurer-Kestner in the mire, and with him the small number of people who shared his opinions with regard to Dreyfus. They were accused of having sold themselves to Germany, and haphazard charges were made with regard to the *bordereau*. It was then, fortunately, that M. Mathieu Dreyfus received from a banker, M. de Castro, letters of Esterhazy which made it easy to recognize the author of the *bordereau*. He then formally charged Esterhazy with the crimes of which his brother had been convicted. Shortly afterwards the *Figaro* published letters addressed by Esterhazy to one of his cousins, Mme. de Boulancy in which he displayed all his hatred and contempt for France. People were dumbfounded, and public opinion was on the point of veering round. But certain members of the General Staff were too much compromised with Esterhazy to draw back. Their audacity increased. M. Du Paty de Clam communicated to Esterhazy, in order to reassure him, the famous document, Ce canaille de D——. He manufactured, in concert with him, the telegrams signed Speranze and Blanche, addressed to Colonel Picquart in Tunis, in the hope of wringing from him some damaging admission. At the same time his correspondence was being confiscated and illegally opened. Esterhazy, through one of his cousins, Christian, kept up constant communication with M. Du Paty and invented later on, to explain the transmission of the secret document, a whole romance concerning a veiled lady, with regard to which the War Office pretended to have made an inquiry which was never made. On December 4 the Chamber of Deputies, on the declaration of Messrs. Billot and Meline that Dreyfus had been justly and legally condemned, upheld the authority of the *chose jugee*, and denounced as detractors of the army M. Scheurer-Kestner and all those who impugned the judgment of 1894. M. Meline affirmed that there was "an *affaire* Esterhazy, but no *affaire* Dreyfus"—a strange statement considering that Esterhazy was actually being charged with the authorship of the document upon which Dreyfus had been convicted. Meanwhile Picquart was brought back from Tunis, and before his return an illegal search was made in the apartments which he occupied. He was confined in the Valerien pending the Esterhazy trial. Whilst the chief witness in the trial was being thus treated, the accused himself was suffered to go about free and to fill the newspapers with the most fantastic articles, and was able finally to remove his papers quietly to London. General de Pellieux, charged with the preliminary inquiry against him, refused to examine the *bordereau* which was the basis of the accusation, because the *bordereau* belonged to the Dreyfus *dossier*. He took into consideration Esterhazy's depositions alone, and would have nothing to do with those of Matthieu Dreyfus, Picquart, and Scheurer-Kestner. He accepted with the utmost credulity the story of the visited lady and that of the perquisition carried out in Esterhazy's domicile by Picquart—stories of which he was obliged latter on to recognize the falseness in the Zola trial and in the Bertulus inquiry.

Yet it was impossible to judge Esterhazy without looking at the *bordereau*. M. Scheurer-Kestner, by an interpellation addressed to General Billot in the Senate, secured that it should be communicated to the Commandant Ravary, who was charged with the inquiry. This officer followed exactly the same course as General de Pellieux, and the whole of his inquiry was directed against Picquart and in favour of Esterhazy. Three experts were finally found to declare that the *bordereau* was not in the handwriting of Esterhazy, but was traced on his handwriting. These conclusions had been materially facilitated by the fact that they had been given only letters of Esterhazy of 1897 for comparison with the *bordereau*. Moreover, Commandant Ravary was not allowed to draw up his report himself. It was drawn up for him by another hand from his notes of the inquiry. Whilst Esterhazy's acquittal was thus being prepared, and was accordingly pronounced on January 11, after proceedings conducted, as usual, with closed doors, in which General de Pellieux, standing behind the Judges, gave them directions which he had no authority to give, and himself questioned and interrupted the witnesses, public opinion had been cleverly wrought upon by the dissemination of false news. The rumour was spread everywhere that it would be impossible to have a revision of the Dreyfus trial without a war with Germany; even letters had been forged from Count Munster, from Dreyfus to the Emperor William and from Emperor to Dreyfus, and an officer of the General Staff, M. Pauffin the Saint-Morel, was instructed by his immediate chiefs to go at once and reveal the existence of these letters to MM. Rochefort and Judet. It was in vain that MM. Meline and Hanotaux denied the existence of these documents, M. Rochefort maintained his assertions, and at the elections the so-called Nationalist candidates boldly made use of these pretended revelations in order to excite the passions of the electors. But the Government did not venture to look for the forgers, or to prosecute the propagators of these false reports, though they might well have produced diplomatic complications, such as the mere revision of the Dreyfus trial could not have produced.

(To be concluded.)

THE LIFE OF A YOUNG OFFICER IN INDIA.

In India, says a writer in "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," the life of the young officer is very different from that to which he has been used at home. In the first place, he cannot fail to realise that in India he is the representative of a conquering race, which holds by the sword the possessions which the sword has won. The moral aspect of this situation cannot but have a strong effect in moulding the character of the young soldier, even if in the humblest grade, and doubtless contributes largely to acquiring the habit of command and the air of authority which so soon become part of the nature of the British soldier in the East. The trooper will hardly have been brought to an anchor before she will be invaded by swarms of natives in their picturesque dressess, armed with "chits," or letters of recommendation from previous masters, all anxious to enter the service of the newcomer. If well advised, the novice will be exceedingly chary of engaging one of these gentry, who are quite likely to desert him on his journey up country at the first favourable opportunity, taking with them as much as they can conveniently carry away of their new master's effects. If the young soldier is on his way to join a British or Queen's regiment, so called in contradistinction to the native regiment in the Indian army, his future brother officers will probably have sent a reliable man to meet him and conduct him to his new corps, and under the protection of this individual his journey up country, whether by "dak" or rail, will probably be made with the greatest comfort possible under the circumstances. The ordinary life in India, and the peculiarities of travel in that country, have been already made so familiar to the world at large that it is not my intention to allude to anything with which the ordinary reader or traveller is likely to be already familiar. Into the *vie intime* of the soldier the enterprising globe trotter has not yet succeeded in penetrating, and it is with peculiarities in which it differs from the life of the civilian that I now propose to deal. In his regiment at home the officer is accustomed to

LIVING IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS,

to being waited on by a soldier-servant, and to being dependent for the comforts of his existence on a mess occupying a portion of the barracks built solely for that purpose. In India he will find these conditions as a rule, non-existent. In very few places are there officers' quarters owned by Government; the rule is to find the officers of a regiment occupying bungalows, rented from a private individual, in the neighbourhood of the lines of the regiment, while the mess building will, as a rule, be similarly rented by the mess as a whole. In most cases the officers will go shares in bungalows, two or more officers to each house, and the younger ones will often have many of their servants in common, though each will, of course, keep a bearer or butler, the title varying with the presidency in which he is serving exclusively for his own service. In Bengal, in addition, it is usual for each officer to keep a khitmutgar, whose duty it is to wait on his master, and on his master alone at mess and when dining out. The service of a dinner by these well-trained and silent servitors, moving noiselessly in their bare feet, is as good as can be met with anywhere in the world, and is apt to spoil the man accustomed to it for the rougher ministrations of the home-grown mess waiter.

Life in most parts of India may be roughly divided into the life of the cold weather and the struggle for existence during the grilling days and almost hotter nights of the rest of the year, when in many places existence is only possible by the continued use of punkas and thermantidotes, and other appliances indigenous to the country. Needless

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

THE most popular form of road sport this season has been the attacking of unpaced records, and hardly a week passes without the accomplishment of one or more of these feats. The latest are the London to Bath and back record, ridden by the holder of the paced record on the same course, F. W. Barnes, whose time was 15 hours 4 seconds, compared with his paced peformance of 11 hours 48 minutes. A couple of other performances on routes which have been well patronized this season, although not hitherto recognized among the "classic" routes, are the Lands End to London record of W. S. Yeoman, in 25 hours 58 minutes, and London to Portsmouth and back, by G. Otley, in 12 hours 32 minutes.

A new form of expanding crank has been devised which brings about the aim of inventors of this class of device in a simpler manner than any similar contrivance hitherto designed. The crank does not slide to gain its increase, but is hinged so that the extremity of it sometimes is added to, and sometimes, subtracted from the virtual crank length during its revolution, the lengthened crank being effective in the downstroke, and the shortened in the rising or non-driving portion of the revolution. The controlling of the hinge is effected by a rocking arm pivoted on the chain stays, and working so that the hinge is held out on the down stroke, and folded over as it rises, the pedal path not being circular, but in an irregular curve. The speed of pedalling, of course, also varies during each revolution. The effect of it all is a leverage of some 8½ inches on the down-stroke slowly, and a quick return on the up-stroke suddenly. That it forms a good hill-climbing device has been proved by F. Battersby, who recently scaled Westerham Hill, and Waller Lane, Caterham, in faster times than those accomplished on the same ascents when they were the slopes chosen for the annual hill-climb promoted by the Catford C. C. But though the device affords a special hill-climbing facility, it does not follow that such irregular pedalling is beneficial all round in the long run when heavy gradients are not a feature of the ride.

Hill-climbing is the hardest form of cycling, and even worse than long-distance work in the tendency to make a rider overdo himself. It is the most concentrated form of hard labour imaginable, and puts a huge strain on heart and lungs. Yet when a man is trained it is wonderful what feats he can endure. Even the medical papers are coming to recognize this fact, and one of the leading journals of medical science, *The British Medical Journal*, has gone so far as to admit that "The abuse of cycling—as in the case of a seventy-two hours' race—does not appear to be of so harmful a nature to men who are strong enough to participate in such events as to cause the heart to show signs other than normal under examination, as the first three men in the race in Paris were all most carefully examined both before and after the struggle." But the more valuable testimony of the authoritative paper referred to is not its recognition of the comparative immunity of many who abuse the sport, but the positive benefits to those who cycle for a pastime moderately. What a magnificent set-off to the querulous forebodings of a few panic-stricken medicos is the picture drawn by the "British Medical Journal" of the general effect of cycling. "It does not require a physician to see the very marked improvement in health and looks which the exercise has caused in so many girls, who previously stayed at home, and either played the piano or stooped over some kind or other of indoor employment. It is not necessary to go into statistics to prove the benefits which have accrued, and will accrue to young people of both sexes in taking the ladies from the piano and the men from the billiard-room or bar."

The lamp is once more to the front as the cause of contention. It has been laid down by a Superior Court that a constable must not use force to compel a cyclist to comply with the lamp-lighting regulation, yet on the Bath Road last week a rider whose lamp was not lit when it should have been, was pushed against by a constable and knocked over so grievously that he lay unconscious for nine hours, and received severe injuries to the eye. Yet the constable escaped punishment on the ground that the case was not proved against him. It is true that a man ought to have a light, but the omission of it is no ground for so severe an assault. The lampless nature of a vehicle other than a cycle has been the cause of the death of a cyclist who overtook a cart to which a horse was loosely tethered and following behind. In the dark this obstruction in the rear was wholly invisible, and the cyclist was kicked off his machine and killed. Universal lighting will have to come soon, not only of all carriages but of horse riders and cattle drovers as well, and particularly should there be a warning beacon when an unusual projection protrudes behind the back of a vehicle.

The legal cases of the week present some interesting phases of cycling experiences. One illustrates the reckless folly of that class of pedestrian that rushes blindly from the security of a side-walk headlong into the roadway, without a symptom of fear lest there be any traffic in the road. In the latest incident of the sort the unwise pedestrian was an old woman carrying an infant in her arms, in fact, her grand-child. If heedless of herself, one would have imagined her at least ordinarily careful about her little girl, but she stepped unconcernedly off the pavement without a glance where she was going, and landed straight upon a passing cyclist, who was proceeding in an orderly and leisurely manner on his correct side of the road. No fault attached to him, and although the child died, the verdict, very rightly, was one of accidental death, and the cyclist was completely exonerated. Herein he was distinctly lucky, as the cyclist as a rule enters a court with a stain upon his character due to the simple fact that he is a cyclist.

It must have been due to some such vague generality that a rider in Portslade met with far less justice than fell to the lot of his Brixton confriere. Here was an accident even more preventable. Children were playing in the road. They saw the cyclist who rang warningly, and called out. But they went on playing, and according to his story seemed purposely set on bringing him off his machine. At any rate, one of the children dashed, as usual, off the pavement at a critical moment and was upset. Her injuries were nominal, yet the rider was hauled before the magistrates, fined, and lectured, and the chairman of the Bench hoped it would be a warning to all cyclists. It was never, however, disproved that the incident was not wholly blameable on the playing child.

A third case was wholly discreditable to the cyclist and his fault was openly admitted in the County Court. It was a case where a newspaper distributor ran over a child. He was forced to admit high speed and the fact that he was on the wrong side of the road, and so dashed into a child that was crossing a busy thoroughfare. He was called on to pay damages to the tune of £41. The cause of it all was the rivalry between the London evening papers, who despatch their special editions per cycle to suburban districts. As a rule these cyclist messengers seem to bear a charmed existence, and dash through intricate mazes of traffic and over abominable greasy setts in a manner truly marvellous, cut occasionally they dash into an obstacle and someone is hurt, and the newspapers have to stand the racket of a big bill of costs and damages.

On October 2nd, at the Auteuil track, Paris, the 50 miles paced match between Bouhours, Linton, and Huret, excited considerable interest. Linton was first favourite, and maintained the premier position until after 60 kilometres has been covered. At this point, however, the Welshman commenced to lose ground, and Bouhours, who had been content to ride systematically, seized his opportunity, and eventually won after a struggle with Linton, in grand style by 2½ laps. Bouhours, who was mounted on Dunlops, covered the distance in the smart time of 1 hour 38 min. 31 secs. Huret was third, three and a half laps behind.

The "Irish Cyclist," in an article on Dunlop tyres states:—"We have carefully watched the behaviour of the tyres fitted to some twenty machines in our own stable, and of those ridden by friends with whom we have cycled constantly. From the experience so gained, we would judge that punctures and bursts (caused by wet getting in and rotting the fabric) are rarer than ever.

One of the best road rides of the season was recently performed by E. Gould, of the North Road C. C. who established an unpaced record from York to London, covering the distance (198 miles) in the grand time of 12 hours, 28 mins. His mileage for 12 hours was 191 miles, which is 4 miles in advance of the previous best. On Oct. 6th, at the Crystal Palace, W. J. Offen, the one mile (standing start) amateur unpaced record holder, was successful in his attempt on the one mile unpaced record (flying start) by covering the distance in 2 mins. 5 4-5th secs. Both the above cracks were mounted on Dunlop tyres.

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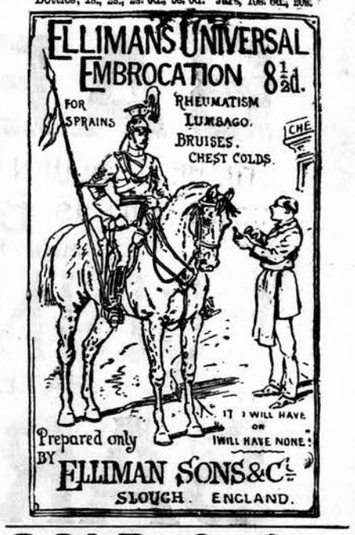

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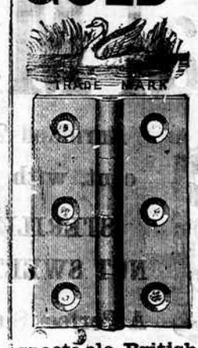

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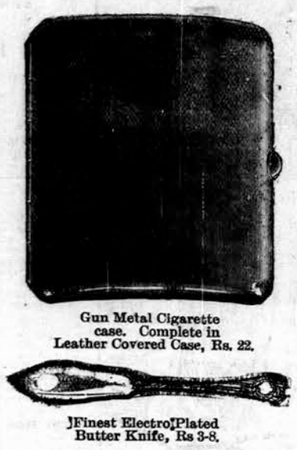

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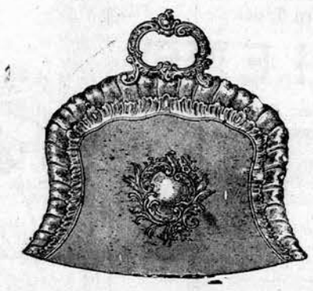

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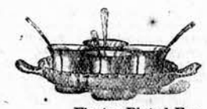

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